

SIERRA MADRE NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

SIERRA MADRE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1919.

VOL. XIII, NO. 16.

"Build the City—Trade Here"

Save time and water

BY HAVING US INSTALL

Automatic Sprinklers

IN YOUR LAWNS.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Gas Heaters and Ranges

Garden Tools

Sierra Madre Hardware Co.
31-35 West Central

CITY PRICES
OR LOWER

SHE ESCAPED DEATH

Intensely Interesting and Exciting
Story of Young Girl

Now a Resident of California She
Tells Blood Curdling Story

In the latter part of 1915 there were 30,000 Armenians in the city of Bitlis, Armenian. Then the Turkish soldiers arrived and when they had completed their work of murder only 200 survived. One of these survivors was Azniv Michitarian, a young girl of 19, an Armenian.

Between 25,000 and 50,000 Turkish soldiers descended upon Bitlis. They levied tribute upon the helpless Armenians. Two thousand of the most prominent Armenians were arrested. These included the men of wealth, learning and professions. The Turks demanded money for their release.

The Armenians paid the price demanded but never secured their release. Instead, they were herded at a spot about two hours out of Bitlis near what was known as the Canyon of the Golden Sieve. Not one of the 2000 survived.

Following this outrage the Turks selected 8000 Armenian youths, disarmed them, tied their arms behind them, marched them to the precipice overlooking the Canyon of the Golden Sieve and beheaded them. These youths were all capable of bearing arms and the Turks disposed of them in this manner to avert the possibility of their having them to fight in the armies opposed to them.

The Canyon of the Golden Sieve was literally filled with human bodies. It became known as the Canyon of Carnage. It took from 20 to 30 days to make way with the youths of Bitlis.

The third step taken by the Turks to exterminate the Armenians was most horrible. They gathered the children of from one month to six years of age, put them into houses with doors barred, threw kerosene upon the houses and burned the little ones to death. Sometimes from 400 to 500 infants were destroyed at a time in this manner. Others were thrown into the river, a branch of the Tigris running through the city of Bitlis.

In sections of the city where the Christian Armenians lived the children were thrown into wells until they were actually filled up with their little bodies.

Then came the turn of the women. They were herded in fields, 3000 to 5000 in each field and the Turks, Kurds and soldiers settled between them which they would have for their own use. Any woman who resisted was killed as she protested.

How Azniv Michitarian escaped being among those herded in the fields is not without interest. It appears that she was the wife of a miller and the Turkish soldiers spared certain necessary craftsmen for a time. They caused an official notice to be posted on her home. It stated that her husband was a baker and those in that house were not to be molested.

So it was that while others were led to slaughter and even worse, she escaped. After the carnage had gone on for some time her husband, fearing for his folks, started out for his father's home. When he reached there he found his father's head cut off and the dogs eating it. He saw where his sister had dived from an upper floor head first in order to end her life. He

learned that four uncles had been murdered and he found his little sister of four years with the veins in her neck cut.

When he returned to his home he took sick and before morning died from hemorrhage. What he had seen had so affected him that he died. When he returned home, the wife states that he was sallow, haggard, his face discolored and he told her of all he had seen. In the morning she prepared his breakfast, called him but he had died.

The wife alarmed the neighborhood and Turks came to the house and tried to induce her to go with them as their slave. The burial of her husband was accomplished by tying a rope about his neck and dragging the body through the streets to its resting place.

The young widow left the home of her late husband and went to her father's house. There a terrible sight confronted her. Her favorite 17-year-old brother was lying on the floor, his fingers, toes, nose and ears cut off and his body hacked by the knives of the inhuman Turks. Her mother had been beheaded and her father had been taken to the Canyon of the Golden Sieve.

It appears that the Turks were more cruel in this home than in others because the mother in an effort to save her son from slaughter had dressed him as a girl, placed a wig on his head and hoped to deceive the Turks in this manner. When the Turks discovered the deception they beheaded the mother and cut the lad to pieces.

The boy was still conscious when his sister reached the house. He saw her and said, "O, my soul sister, bring me a glass of water." She went for it but he could not drink it, and died.

Then she fled to the home of an aunt where three children were crying, the sole occupants of the house. All the others had been killed. These children were six and four years and one was only three months old.

Then came the sound of the Turks at the door. The girl fled to the roof and made her way over adjoining roofs to a house where provisions had been stored in a cellar. There with 35 others she hid. The Turks killed the three children, but failed to find the girl.

For forty-eight days these 35 Armenians lived in this cellar. The house above them had been half burned and the Turks never suspected that the cellar was intact.

Then Gen. Autranig at the head of

(Continued on Page Four)

HOLD YOUR BONDS

"Hold your bonds," was the call sent out from Washington yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass.

Secretary Glass, in his communication to Chairman Henry S. McKee of the Southern California Liberty Loan State Central Committee, stated that every bond sold weakens the line back of our uncompleted war program. This appeal is made to twenty million Americans who have bought Liberty Bonds. Selling them at the present time nullifies a patriotic act as well as personal advantage; it lowers the market price, shows ingratitude; increases the Government's financial burden; enriches unscrupulous traders in Liberty Bonds, weakens your claim to patriotism, endangers the success of the Victory Loan and brands you a quitter.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

After a period of unavoidable inactivity the Woman's Club opened on Monday, January 13, with a luncheon, the president, Mrs. Wm. E. Walker, presided, and Mrs. C. C. Wilson offering the prayer. The hostesses were Mesdames W. S. Hull, C. C. Wilson, C. W. Jones, Louis Dietz.

The ladies enjoyed a very interesting and vital talk by the Past president, Mrs. J. H. Wright, on the duties and interests of the club women during the reconstruction, impressing upon them the fact that the war has not ended insofar as our their work is concerned.

Mrs. Wright was followed by Past Presidents Mrs. F. C. Wright and Mrs. W. H. Ingraham, who spoke for the good of the Women's Club. Mrs. H. T. Fennel then spoke with reference to the children's playground.

After that they had the pleasure of hearing a few words from Mesdames M. W. Copps, W. S. Hull, N. W. Tarr, G. Humphries, W. S. Andrews.

Mrs. M. D. Welscher spoke in greeting of the new members which was heartily seconded by the club.

Finally Mrs. C. C. Wilson read a petition from the Women's Relief Committee in behalf of the women of France and Belgium.

Adjournment was then made to the auditorium to listen to the excellent concert given by the Sterns-Gregg trio, which consisted of the following:

Trio for piano, violin and violoncello, Op. 3, Arensky.
Lorna Gregg, Vere Sterns,
Ethel Sterns
Violin: Gypsy Airs Sarasate.
Vere Sterns
Violoncello: Variations Symphoniques Boellman.
Ethel Sterns
Trios: (a) Serenade Widor.
(b) Dance No. 6 Brahms

The concert was very well attended and most distinctly enjoyed as the artists were finished musicians.

LADIES REST ROOM

The only public place in the business section of Sierra Madre where tired shoppers, hikers and strangers may rest, is maintained by the Sierra Madre Garage, where a liberal space is given for this purpose and furnished with rocking chairs, tables, magazines and books and decorated with potted plants and flowers, all free to the public.

A lack of appreciation of this courtesy was shown by some guest last week, who carried away a new bound book and so far has failed to return it.

The News feels confident that it was simply thoughtlessness and that it will be returned as soon as it has been read through.

CHURCH SUPPER

At a meeting in the Congregational church Wednesday night it was voted to hold the annual fellowship supper of the congregation on next Wednesday evening. It will be on the order of a picnic supper. The members are asked to bring baskets of eatables in the old fashioned way. After the meal the time will be devoted to visiting and the transaction of a little business. All members of the church are urged to be present and help along the new forward movement.

SEND MONEY BY PHONE

The contributions to the Armenian and Syrian fund are not coming in as was hoped, only about half as much has been received as was expected.

The committee cannot make a personal canvass of the city, but appreciating the fact that it is an inconvenience to visit headquarters, they ask you to phone in your contributions and a messenger will be sent for the money.

RAGS! RAGS! ANY RAGS?

City Nurse Kate Brevington wants contributions of clean rags. They may be left on porch at 45 North Auburn avenue or will be called for if you phone Green 125.

Will You Help a Disabled Man?

By the simple favor of writing the name and address of a man disabled in the military or naval service of the United States Government, you may open the door of opportunity to him.

Uncle Sam, through the Federal Board of Vocational Education wants to put him in a good job—no matter how or where in the Service he was disabled.

If his disability prevents him from returning to employment without training and he wishes to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal Board the course will be furnished free of cost, and he will also be paid, as long as the training lasts, a monthly compensation of not less than \$65, or a sum equal to the pay of his last month of active service; and allowances will be paid to his dependents.

Regardless of his present circumstances or condition, Uncle Sam wants to be of assistance to him. The Federal Board will get in direct touch with the disabled man, in whom you are interested,

just as soon as you send in his name.

In dealing with the disabled man whose address you will send, the Federal Board expects to treat him throughout as a civilian needing advice and assistance; to approve his choice of occupation, unless, after careful investigation, sound opinion shows it to be inadvisable; to train him to meet the needs of the occupation he has elected; to urge him to make the most of his opportunity to overcome his handicap by taking thoroughgoing instructions; to help him to secure desirable employment; and to keep in close touch with him after he goes to work.

All expenses involved in the training, the support of the man while in training, and allowances for the support of his dependents will be paid by the Government.

A personal investigation will be made of each case referred to the Federal Board. Send the name and address of the disabled man you know. Blank cards may be secured at the News office. No postage required.

\$5.00 PRIZE \$5.00

GIVEN AWAY

The News will pay \$5.00 for the best article of not more than 500 words on

"WHY SIERRA MADRE PEOPLE SHOULD SPEND THEIR MONEY HERE."

THERE are No Strings, No Limit, and no conditions except that the prize winner must be a bonified resident of Sierra Madre. Contest closes January 20, but send in your copy at once. Rev. Wilson, Prof. Walker and C. W. Foreman will act as judges.

SIERRA MADRE NEWS
J. F. Whiting.

Not many Days Left

"Build the City—Trade Here"



The duty of every man is to meet his obligations.

The payment date on Liberty bonds was Jan. 16th, but a few neglected to meet it.

The Government needs the money and so do you. Both get it if you make your payments promptly.



ONLY TWO DAYS MORE

You have a fine chance to make five dollars for only half an hour's work, that's at the rate of ten dollars an hour or \$480 a week. All you have to do is sit down and think hard for fifteen minutes of the arguments and reasons you are going to put into an article explaining "Why Sierra Madre People Should Spend Their Money Here"—then put 'em in.

We are particularly anxious to have a few more contributions come in because we are afraid one of the wealthiest ladies will win the prize. She does not need the money, but simply wrote the article because she has the welfare of Sierra Madre at heart. Isn't there a few more like her, who have enough interest in our home town to do this much?

We are going to take you all into our confidence and explain the reason for this public contest. We did not intend to do so, but maybe if you know why you'll help.

An editor may write "trade at home" stuff till his pencil wears out and it don't "get across" because everybody has read just such arguments since childhood in various states and towns, therefore we expected to put the burden of the proof on the public, get them to write articles and publish a couple of pages of them. If this is accomplished it will certainly influence public sentiment, the most potent force, and accomplish that which it would be impossible for the editor to do alone.

Now don't you see? Now won't you help? Won't you? Mr. Man are you too sensitive to have your article appear, defending your own town? Mrs. Woman are you too timid to help in a campaign that means more money for yourself? Are the young people all asleep or suffering with brain fag that they refuse to put forth the effort to win five dollars and at the same time do a loyal thing.

Did you ever stop to think how much your home would be worth if there were no stores here? or how much more it would be worth if there were twice as many, with the corresponding increase in population?

Well, now, don't you see? Wait a minute. Say, listen! Won't you help by writing that article? We would like a hundred—won't you write one? Won't you?

The time limit is extended until Monday, January 20. Get your article in before next Monday night. Write it now, right now.

NO TAXES FOR SOLDIERS

Every tax assessor and collector in California has been warned that Section one and one-quarter of the California constitution requires every soldier, sailor, or marine who served during the war with Germany to be exempted from city, county, and state taxes on all his property to the assessed value of \$1,000. As property is assessed at about one-third of its value in California, the law exempts from tax payment three thousand dollar homes or other property of that aggregate value. If the soldier does not own that much property, so much of his wife's property is also exempted to make up the total exemption, and all pensioned widows, fathers and mothers are exempt from taxation under the Randall law.

WORD FROM FRANCE

Another Interesting Letter From A Local Boy at the Front

Sees a Great Deal of France Under Shell Fire and Battle Dust

(By Robert Clark)

Dear Mother:—Well the censorship is lifted and we are at liberty to say most anything we wish except criticize the government or the military, but there are only a very few of us that would want to do that.

I left Camp Mills, New York, Oct. 18, 1917, we boarded a ship named Covington, (it is sunk now, sunk by a submarine on one of its return trips—very few lost) it was formerly called the Cincinnati, a German interned ocean liner, belonging to the Hamburg line. We boarded it at Hoboken, N. J., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at that time I was playing bass drum in a fife and drum corps, so besides my big pack and rifle I had a great big bass drum hung on the front end of me. It sure was luck we didn't have to walk very far because I would never have made it with such a big load.

Well, we got aboard all o. k. after riding around the East river and up the Hudson on a ferry boat, I suppose they took us that way so that we could get a last good look at old New York and the Statue of Liberty. Sometime in the early part of the night, I don't know when, we left dock and pulled down into the middle of the bay, and early in the morning left the bay for somewhere, we didn't know just where.

Good many of us thought we might be going to Florida and others somewhere else but the general opinion was France and France it was.

As soon as we landed on the boat at Hoboken we wanted to wander around the boat but we were not allowed even on deck or out of our compartment. All we had to sleep on was a canvas bunk, three of four above each other. We were sure packed in like sardines. There were three decks of us like that below the main deck. In the hold they had several locomotives, lumber supplies and everything that one could think of. Wade had rated a good room up above the main deck somewhere, I only saw him a few times during the 14-day trip.

About half of the boys were somewhat sick. I felt punk for two days but after that I got along fine. Our worst trouble was that we didn't have but two hours a day on deck and staying down in the hold so long made us rather weak and very susceptible to colds.

Another horror we had was the submarines and several times a day we had to have life belt drill, we encountered only one submarine to our knowledge and they missed us only by a few feet. Our course was of a zig-zag nature all the way across and that is the reason we were so long on the water.

Our eats were fine, we had but two meals a day but they fed us enough to make up for the third one and then some. On some of the transports, especially the English manned boats the eats were not as good but I don't believe any of the boys died of starvation.

Well anyhow we landed at St. Nazaire and we were on the boat about five days before we disembarked we

(Continued on Page Eight)

Our Woman's Department

This Department is edited by Julia Bottomley, Associate Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, and Nellie Maxwell, a National authority on Domestic Economy, for the pleasure and profit of the Ladies of Sierra Madre and vicinity.—J. F. Whiting, Editor

Must Clothe to Keep Body Warm

New York.—The zero hour may have ended for the army, but it sends a shiver of memory, and prospect through us. Heatless houses, icy streets and thin clothes served to reduce our vitality so seriously last winter that there are many medical experts to rise up and say that the devastation of influenza was due to these causes.

We were frozen by nature, fed on substitutes, made miserable by lack of artificial heat, and our nervous resistance, which was called into intense activity to withstand these three plagues, has permitted us to fall easy victims to the fourth and the worst plague that leaped upon us from the ocean last autumn.

The war is over, but the cold approaches. The soldiers need not fear the zero hour, but the American women must fear it, warns a prominent fashion correspondent. It may be that we will get up cold and go to bed cold. We may eat half-warm meals in front of half-hearted fires, and have our being in one small room, with a total disregard of the pleasant amenities of life that civilization has led us to believe are permanent.

This is not pessimism. It is a retrospect of actualities. None of us escaped suffering last year. The rich



Service coat of nutria, with Sam Brown belt and buttons of brown leather. It is modeled after the regulation British coat, and is worn by women not in uniform as well as those in uniform.

and the poor went down alike under the presence of intense cold and lack of coal, just as clean and dirty, wealthy and pauper went down under the influenza germ. None were spared the presence of danger last year. The multimillionaire lived in one room and tried to heat it with whatever sticks and stones he could buy or borrow, in the same comfortless way as her sister of the submerged tenth.

Warmth Is the Fashion.
Let us say that it is the fashion to wear warm clothes, and the individual will follow the fashion as the customs of a country follow its flag. We move in herds, and all the civilization in the world has not been able to eradicate this primordial instinct. So when you go out to buy your winter outfit, say to yourself that warmth is the fashion; that protection to the body by proper apparel is smart; that peltry, velours, quilted linings, high shoes, big neckpieces, muffs for the hands, and even foot warmers for the feet, are the very height of style.

And not only must we wear warm

clothes on the street, but they may be necessary for the house. In fact, it is very probable that they will be. There is small doubt about it under the new fuel request, which is that every room shall have a thermometer, and that not a single thermometer in America shall go above 68 degrees. Now, you're not used to 68 degrees in the house. Many of us are used to 80, and the majority of us will shiver for the first few weeks under the new regulation. We may take as our only comfort that fact that this temperature is supposed to be healthful; but, mind you, it is only healthy when the body is warm. No medical expert, however great, will try to convince you otherwise.

Therefore, the clothes that are to be chosen for the house, as well as those for the street, must be protective. And because of this new ruling, which comes through the federal regulations, there is an entire output of new types of house gowns that we once thought impossibly old fashioned for American women.

Service Coats for Women.

Those who design clothes are not averse to a new output to meet new fuel laws. They are quite happy to supply women with a variant on the accepted style of winter costumery. They have rung so many changes on chiffon and satin, on crepe and serge, that they are willing to go in for velours and angora, for skirts of heavy velvet. They quite endorse the idea of immense pieces of peltry, worn in the house as well as on the street, and they exploit new types of jackets that protect the body. It means a brisk trade to them; it changes the dullness of autumn into the optimism of winter.

Chief among the new outdoor wraps that have appeared since the cold weather made its first approach is a service coat designed by one of the leading furriers of France and America. It has caught the fancy of every woman who likes something that suggests the military. It is a genuine service coat, copied from those worn by the soldiers, which were first fashioned in Great Britain, who has led all the world in smartness and comfort in uniforms. It is of nutria, which is a poor cousin of beaver; it is heavily lined, and yet it is not awkward in its lines through bulkiness. There is a Sam Brown belt; also a broad waist belt of leather, and the four immense pockets, which hold all the packages one needs to carry, are fastened with big leather buttons to match those down the front. There is a high rolling collar of leather and nutria combined, which is made to stand up when required and fasten under the chin with a big leather button. Smart women who are out in these coats carry one of the new, short, fashionable umbrellas, that are made to look like officers' sticks.

The British "Warm."

The American artillery officer who, after the first months of winter in France, said all he desired was a German helmet and a British "warm," has been echoed, as far as the latter part of the wish goes, by the American women, who have discovered that the British "warm" is about the most delightful bit of covering that has been invented for an unpleasant spell of weather. A woman brought the first one to this country, as far as sartorial history tells it, and she sold it to a man, who was so excited over it that he tried to get dozens over for other men. Now the women can buy them over here and wear them with content. They are made of leather and lined with sheepskin in its rough undyed state. The buttons are leather, the pockets are capacious, and the high collar is cut on good lines.

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

sole, trimmed with narrow salmon pink ribbon velvet. Needless to say, this is a Paris-made design.

American women have come to know the economical advantages of knitted silk lingerie, and matching sets of vest and bloomers, tailor trimmed, with flatly stitched bands of contrasting color of ribbon are much in vogue.

Short Sleeved Suits?

Sleeves go up and then they come down, and then, of course, they go up again. They do anything this season to make themselves different from what they were last season. Hence it is that there is already interest in possible street frocks and even coats with short sleeves, and there is some indication that three-quarter length sleeves will be seen on suit coats.

Turbans of Feathers.

Feather turbans make delightful hats for this time of year and the variety in shape and coloring is an offset to their undue popularity. The pheasant feather toques are smart and an extreme model is of orange-hued feathers with a touch of black.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market cart into a chariot of the sun.

Great deeds cannot die; they, with the sun and moon renew their light forever, blessing those that look on them.—Tennyson.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S LUNCH BASKET.

For the little beginner who goes to school but half a day, an apple or a graham cracker sandwich filled with jelly will be all that is needed. A child may very early be taught to eat nourishing food, or on the contrary a bad habit is as easy to form. Giving children milk warmed with coffee or tea is a most pernicious practice, and one which will ruin the digestion and nervous system of the average child. Don't flatter yourself because no evil results are evident at once that there is no harm done. Many of our otherwise splendid men and women would be worth much more to the world and themselves if they had been properly fed when young. If our farmers are so impressed in their teaching of feeding cattle with the idea that careful feeding, weighing of food and constant watching are important for the young calf, if it keeps on growing, it should be doubly important that every mother should use as much care in the feeding of her child.

A hot cream soup when possible is a sufficient luncheon with a bread and butter sandwich. A cupful of hot milk in cold weather is a nourishing food given with a few crackers. When the child refuses to drink his milk let him have a straw to drink it through and serve the milk in a pretty glass or cup. Clear broth or gruel may be served in this way.

A bit of chicken or lamb, fish and eggs, are all good for the school child, and may be given in the form of sandwich filling.

A child has a natural craving for sweets, which should be gratified with pure sugar candy occasionally, figs, dates and raisins, or in the form of a sweet sandwich. Cover bread and butter with grated maple sugar, brown sugar or maple syrup. Do not cut down on the butter, milk and cream for the child, for they are foods essential to his growth. A butter substitute may be used if the child drinks plenty of milk, but otherwise pile on the butter.

Don't be afraid of changing your mind. Everything changes; why then should your opinions remain the same? Thinking means development. Development means change. Without thinking you drift backward.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES AND OTHER GOODIES.

Do not deprive the little people of the joy of candy making this year, even with no white sugar to use. There are in many delicious confections which take little or no granulated sugar.

Fruit Sausage.—This is a most tempting sweet which may be made very festive in its Christmas wrappings to add to the Christmas box. Put through the meat chopper one pound of figs, one-half pound of dates, add one cupful of chopped English walnuts, knead on a board and shape into the thickness of a sausage. Wrap in oiled paper and tie with Christmas tape.

Fruit Candy.—Take one slice of crystallized pineapple, one-quarter pound of candied cherries and one-quarter pound of walnut meats. Chop all rather fine and add to fudge just as it is removed from the stove. Beat until thick, pour into a buttered pan, and cut in squares.

Maple Candy.—One cupful of maple sugar, one-half cupful of cream. Roll until it creams when stirred. A good test is a soft ball in cold water. Beat until thick enough to hold its shape then drop on buttered sheets in spoonfuls. Place a walnut on each before it becomes too hard.

Caramels.—Take a cupful of grated unsweetened chocolate, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of molasses, a quarter of a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of butter. Roll until it makes a hard ball when dropped in water.

Pineapple Salad.—Take one can of pineapple, drain off all the juice, add one-half pound of marshmallows cut in bits, mix well, put into a glass dish and cover with sweetened whipped cream.

A cupful of cooked onion served in a white sauce may be served as a sauce for fish.

Nellie Maxwell

Winter Coats Make Impressive Exit



Winter styles in coats must soon make their exit in order to give the center of the stage to evening wraps and to coats for spring. But they are not going to slip away unremembered and unsung; they will pass out amid hearty applause. The last efforts of designers are as interesting and noteworthy as those that ushered in the season, and just as our minds were made up to expect nothing new along came such examples of fine artistry as appears in the two coats pictured above. They are unsurpassed for beauty and smart style.

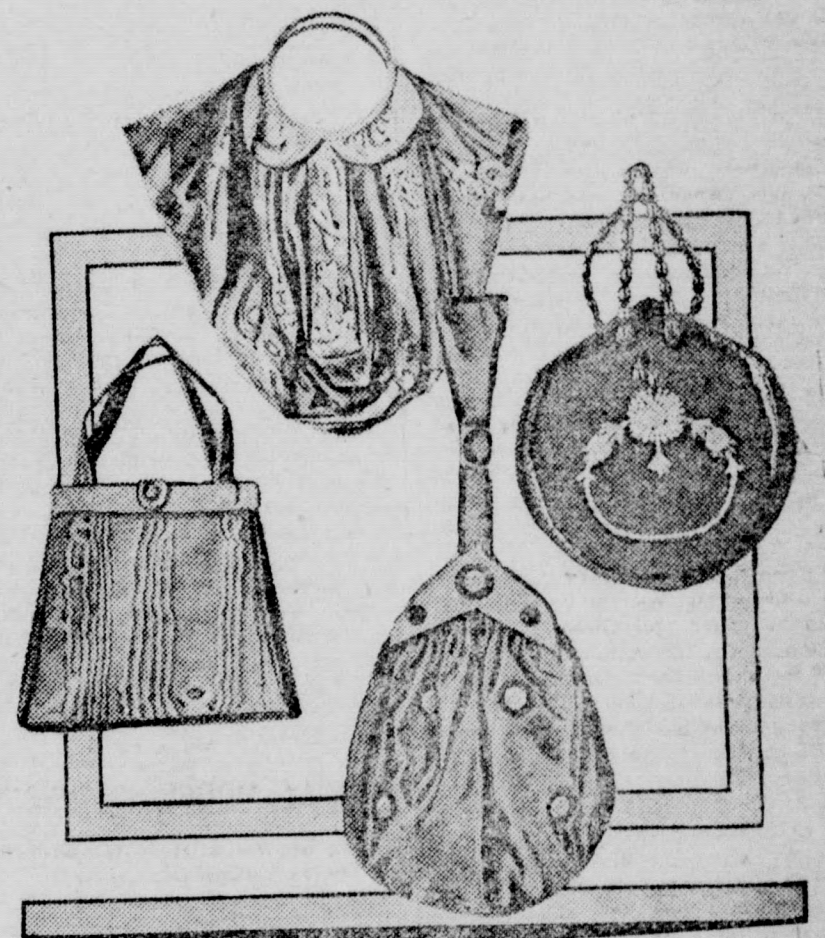
The victory of the allies and the end of the war was the signal for the revival of evening wraps. They will come in for much consideration, and already splendid garments reflect the mood of the public, which has denied itself the luxurious wraps of pre-war times. Following these, the first showing in coats for spring will compel the attention of everyone. In the meantime whoever is not already outfitted in a coat may take advantage of the impressive last models for winter.

The coat shown at the left of the

picture is a dressy garment of panne velvet or silk velours apparently. It is paneled at the back and at the front and adjusted into semi-fitting lines by means of a narrow plain sash that is looped over at the front, having rather long ends. Large, handsome crocheted-covered buttons are set in the grille at each side of the back. Deep set-in pockets at the sides are finished at the top with a band of the material edged with a piping. This coat is a dark taupe color with cape collar and deep cuffs of taupe fox fur. It is as rich looking as a coat of moleskin, having much the same appearance.

The coat at the right is of very heavy wool velours and is a marvel of ingenious cutting. The shaped side bodies are extended with wide hanging panels ornamented with narrow tucks and a border of sealskin. Small slit pockets finished with arrow heads are set in the panels. The graceful cape, which is convertible into a high muffler collar, is of sealskin. Both coats are shoe-top length. A favorite color for heavy wool velours coats is a deep and soft plum shade with which sealskin looks unusually well.

Bags Are Indispensable



All sorts of bags for all sorts of purposes have become indispensable in the outfitting of women and their homes. Merely a list of the different kinds would make a long story, and as each particular kind appears in a variety of shapes and materials there is no end of interesting things to be said about bags. But the most important of all are those that women carry about with them for shopping or any other of their usual pursuits. Mary's little lamb has nothing on these bags; wherever women go, they go also, and one good-sized bag usually houses several smaller ones. An ordinary shopping bag is depended on to carry smaller bags, contain face powder and other first-aids to damaged complexions, purse, handkerchiefs, and many other things.

If one were to follow up the sources of materials and designs in shopping and work bags it would lead to a journey around the world. Dainty and exquisite bags for daytime and evening wear in many odd shapes proclaim themselves from France. Among them are numberless beaded designs. Japan is written plainly in fabric and beaded bags, also, and many a rich brocade, with golden dragons, hails from China.

The four bags pictured above are

among the most practical and handsome of a recent display on Fifth Avenue. The bag at the top of the group is made of heavy broadcloth ribbon, cut with scallops at the top that are turned down, revealing a lining of plain satin.

A quiet shopping bag of navy blue moire appears at the left, finished with a loop and clasp of the material. The bag at the right is an odd round model which may be successfully made of ribbon or chiffon velvet. It has a hand some metal mounting at the top, such as may be bought in dry goods stores. The handles are a novelty in this particular, being made of large wood beads.

A rich dotted ribbon, showing a solid center of black with a ring of white embroidered on a brilliantly colored ground, makes a bag of great distinction, shown at the bottom of the group. The loop handle slips through a narrow strap of the ribbon.

Julia Bottomley

Odd Sash.

Of deer-brown chiffon velvet. Underarm panels which end in beaver pockets. Cut to slope across hip line as flat extension from panels.

NOTES ABOUT OUR LINGERIE

French Models Have Touch of Black, Either in Lace or Ribbon—Win some Color Combinations.

New French lingerie has in most instances a touch of black, either in lace or ribbon, and many striking and unusual colors and color combinations add interest to the latest creations. Some all black sets are to be seen.

Corsets of flesh-colored silk brocade and veiled by black lace are finished at the bottom with a ruffle of wide edging.

An interesting combination, on chemise lines, but belted at the waist, is made of flesh-colored crepe de chine, trimmed with narrow insertion and edging of black lace.

Orchid and blue, a sort of old blue, is another lingerie color combination, and sets of crepe de chine and of georgette are effectively developed in this combination, using the orchid for the garment and the blue for trimming.

A topless chemise combination of the step-in style is of black mousseline de

Here's to 1919

May it be the best
year in the lives of
our many friends.

BOYD PARK

MAKERS OF JEWELRY
100 MAIN STREET SALT LAKE CITY

BARGAINS IN USED CARS

80 splendid used cars—Buicks, Oldsmobiles, Naticks—\$250 to \$800. Guaranteed first class running condition—easy terms if wanted by sight parties. Write for detailed list and description. Used Car Dept.,
Randall-Dodd Auto Co., Salt Lake City

PEST SPREAD BY MOSQUITO

Scientists Have Traced Cause of Disease That Has Long Been Prevalent in the Tropics.

One of the most peculiar of all diseases is filariasis, common in the tropics. In the blood of persons suffering from it there are found innumerable little worms that can be seen only by the aid of a microscope. These are present only at night in the blood that is circulating. At about five o'clock in the afternoon they begin to appear in the blood, having been hidden away in the body until this time, and then they remain in the circulation until about midnight, when they begin to diminish. By eight or nine o'clock in the morning they have all disappeared, and a search of the blood under the microscope after this fails to reveal any. They are now collected in certain large blood vessels deep in the body, especially in the lungs, where they remain hidden until they go out on their next nocturnal excursion.

The parasite is conveyed to human beings by the bite of certain kinds of mosquitoes. The mosquito bites and takes from a man, or from some animal, as the case may be, blood which contains these small worms. In the stomach of the mosquito (the intermediate host) the parasite goes through certain definite changes or metamorphoses, which are just as necessary to its complete life as are the different phases in the lives of butterflies, moths and a great many insects. First it escapes from a skin or shell in which it has existed. Then it bores its way through the wall of the mosquito's stomach and travels forward through the body until it arrives at the base of the bill or proboscis.

ODD BELIEF ABOUT GEESE

Long Ago It Was Universally Thought That They Originated From the Barnacle.

The popular sixteenth century belief that geese originated from the barnacle was not confined to the uneducated, but was shared even by naturalists. John Gerard, in his "Herball (or General Historie of Plantes)" (printed in London in 1597), in giving a description of this marvel, says he only tells "what our eyes have seen and hands have touched." "On the Pile of Foulders," he goes on to say, "are founde certaine shels, wherein is contained a thing in forme like a lace finely woven; one end whereof is fastened unto the inside of the shell; the other end is made fast unto a rude mass, which in time cometh to the shape of a bird. In short space after it cometh to maturity, and falleth into the sea, where it gathereth feathers and groweth to a fowle which the people of Lancashire call by no other name then a tree goose."

He goes on to testify to their abundance by saying that the best of them could be bought for three-pence, and challenges the incredulous to "repaire unto me and I shall satisfie them by the testimoine of good witnesses."

The Pile of Foulders is the small island now known as Piel Island, near Barrow-in-Furness.

Keep Moving Up.

To be worth moving up you must keep up. There are thousands of things in which you must keep up. It's not enough to think well in terms of business. The average business man must watch his habits, dress, speech, and companionship. They are all signboards of his standing. The man above the average takes care of everything that advertises him and his business. He can afford to let others exploit the freakish and the startling. He takes care that whatever he does or wears tells of the man of judgment and good taste. Call it waste time if you want to. A few years of observation will show the wisdom of his position. So the thing is to mentally and efficiently move up. The visible transfer will come with the bigger pay as soon as you are prepared to handle the job.—Grit.

Whence the Red in Flags.

The actual defenders of the red flag do not know or have forgotten that red was formerly the color of the church militant, and also of royalty until the epoch when Henry VI, king of England, took the title of king of France. Then red came to be considered as an inimical color in France and was replaced by white, which in its turn was given up by the English. The red flag was displayed by the Catholic troops of Charles IX and Henry III, while the flags of the Protestants were white.

Highway Improvement

INTELLIGENT USE OF DRAGS

Benefits to Be Derived From Their Use Not Generally Understood in United States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When it is appreciated that of more than 2,000,000 miles of public roads in the United States only about 200,000 miles have been given a hard surface, and of these 200,000 miles approximately one-half are surfaced with gravel, the importance of every effective device for maintaining the sim-



Side View of Split-Log Drag.

pler types of roads becomes readily apparent. It should be observed in this connection that a large part of our total mileage of public roads is entirely unimproved and that the road drag is of little use in improving sand or clay roads which have never been crowned or drained. A much larger part, however, has been sufficiently improved to make the work of the drag effective, and it is unquestionably true that the magnitude of this part is steadily increasing.

Notwithstanding the fact that road drags, made of wood or a combination of wood and metal, have been in use for at least two generations and were described in a text book published as early as 1851, the benefits to be derived from using them are, even now, far from being generally understood. This fact is thoroughly evidenced by the prevalence of very unsatisfactory roads upon which considerably more money is annually expended in hauling materials to fill holes and ruts than would be required to maintain the roads in good condition by the intelligent use of a road drag.

PROTECT ROADS IN WINTER

Water and Not Cold Is Cause of Injury to Highways, Even Those of Best Construction.

The department of agriculture calls attention to the fact that water and not cold is the cause of injury to roads in winter, even those of the best construction. It is obvious, therefore, that it is a matter of economy, from every point of view, that roads should be as dry as possible when winter comes on. During the fall the road should be carefully gone over and all ruts and hollows that can hold water solidly filled in to make the camber of the road surface such that it will drain quickly and thoroughly. Standing pools at the side of the road should also be drained, as they tend to soak and soften the foundations of the road, which may result in bad "heaving" when a freeze comes.

HIGHWAY MODEL IS UNIQUE

Made to Show Just How Relocation of Roads Better Conditions in Traveling.

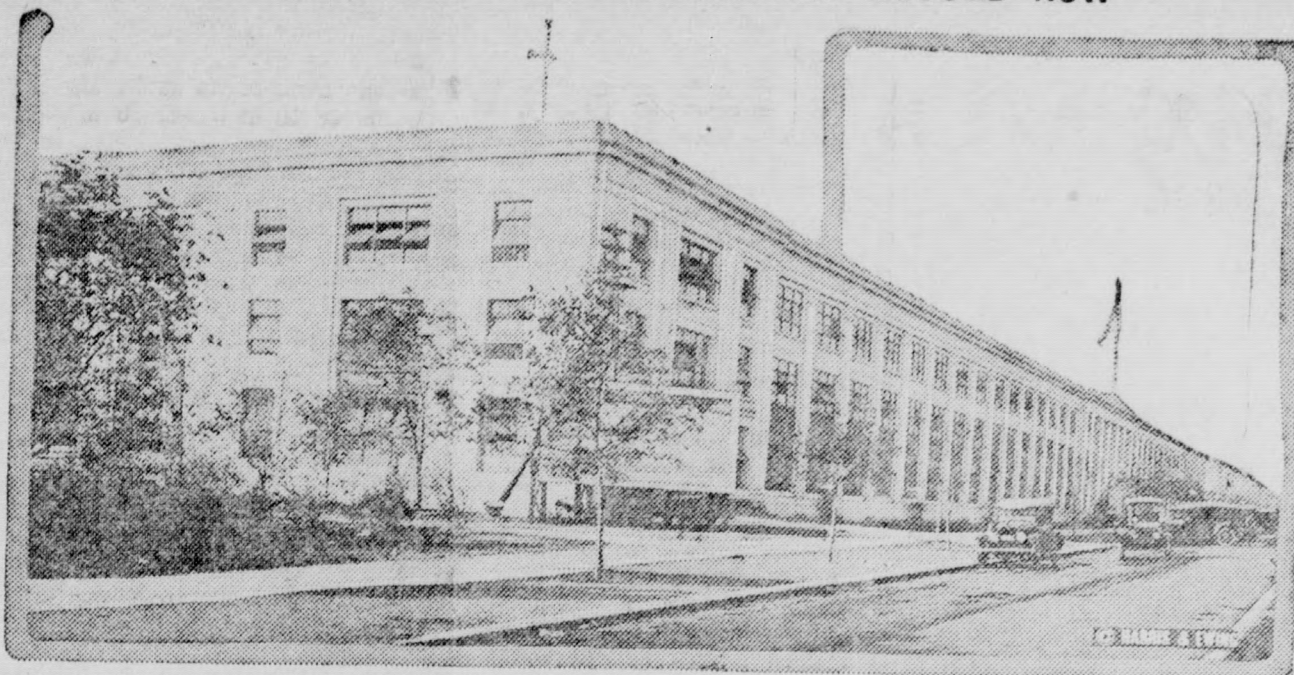
The relocation of old roads seems to be something mysterious or uncanny to so many taxpayers that the Pennsylvania highway department has had an unusual model made to show conditions. This model measures six by five feet and was made by a specialist in such work at Washington. It is in relief, with roads, fields, houses, trees and other features of the landscape reproduced to a correct scale. On it are shown three types of poorly located roads frequently found and the proper method of relocating each so as to provide satisfactory grades and connect the terminal points in the most direct manner. The model also shows three types of road construction.

RESTORATION OF OLD PHRASE

Much Has Been Said About "Great Railroad Centers," Now Speak of "Highway Centers."

During the past half century there has been much in the prints about "great railroad centers." A new phrase is gradually but surely coming into use—"great highway centers." It is the restoration of a phrase that is more than 4,000 years old, but it has an entirely modern meaning.

WHERE THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IS HOUSED NOW



The navy department has almost completely abandoned the old state, war and navy building on Pennsylvania avenue and has moved into the big, barnlike structure in Potomac park. This building, and its companion building for the army, seen in the distance, constitute one of the largest office buildings in the world. Each of them will accommodate 9,000 people.

AMERICAN HERO, DESPITE LOSS OF FEET, QUALIFIES AS AN AIRMAN

Atlanta Man Fought With Dublin Fusiliers Until Injured—Later He Was Made a Flight Commander in the British Air Service and Was Going Big Until He Was Captured by the Huns.

With American Army in France.—Loss of one foot and part of the other did not end the fighting career of Owen Cobb Holleran of Atlanta, Ga. A man with artificial feet is unfit for infantry duty, so Owen was honorably discharged from that branch of the service. Being a soldier of fortune Holleran refused "to be dumped on the army scrap heap," as he expressed it.

In spite of his physical handicap he wormed his way into the British air service, won a pilot's license, operating a type of plane that did not require foot manipulation, became a lieutenant, captain and flight commander. Some climb for a fellow with wooden feet, but not surprising if you know Holleran. He had all sorts of thrills and adventures, and then one day—

Better let Capt. E. G. Lowry tell it as he told it to me on a rainy night while I was with the British army. He was attached to the American embassy in London before entering the United States army. It was while at the London embassy that he first had the case of Owen Cobb Holleran called to his attention. Captain Lowry's home also is in Atlanta.

Stranger Than Fiction. "There is material for a book in Holleran's experience," said Captain Lowry. "Stranger than fiction in spots. His papers came to me at the embassy and he has kept up a correspondence. There is a lot in the chap. He is as clever and brave as they make them. He was employed as a clerk in the office of the Southern Bell Telephone company in Atlanta. Like many other young Americans he wanted to see the great war. It got into his blood long before our country was involved. In 1915 he started out from Atlanta with a friend named Gray. They had just \$100 between them for the big adventure. They went to New York and tried to enlist in the British army, but the consul said he couldn't enroll Americans.

"From a crossing policeman they learned that a cattle boat was to sail next day. They decided to work their passage. They applied and got the job. Reaching London, they were accepted at a recruiting station in Scotland Yard. The recruiting sergeant wanted to know what branch of the service they preferred. Holleran replied: 'No choice. Just as soon serve in one branch as the other. My only request is that you send us to a warm climate. I came from the South and I like it hot.'

"You can get it hot enough at any part of the front," replied the sergeant. "I see your point, lad, and we'll see what can be done. With a name like yours I think an Irish outfit is the place for you." Holleran was assigned to the Dublin Fusiliers. His friend Gray went to the same regiment. In a few months Holleran's regiment was sent to Gallipoli. He served through that campaign and saw hard fighting. The regiment went with other British units to Egypt to be refitted after the Gallipoli scrap.

Feet Badly Frozen. "Next Holleran went with the Dublin Fusiliers into Serbia with the first allied expedition. In the mountains many of the soldiers suffered from frozen feet and hands. Holleran's feet were badly frozen, and he told me with a grin that he couldn't help seeing the funny side of it after having asked to be sent to a hot place.

"Fate began to extend a helping hand to Holleran away out there. Attached to the British field hospital in Serbia were two American surgeons, one from Georgia and the other from South Carolina. Learning that Holleran hailed from Atlanta, they took special interest in him. They did everything possible to save his feet, but, later, to avoid more serious complications and possibly death, they amputated part of each foot.

"Holleran returned to England,

blightly. He was at Cliveden hospital, maintained by Mrs. Astor. He was fitted out with artificial feet there. When it came time to think about sending Holleran back to the states the case was referred to me. But Owen Cobb Holleran did not intend to go home. He said anybody who thought his fighting days were over just because he had game feet had another guess.

"He said he had read about a new type of airplane while at the hospital. It was operated entirely by hand levers, which fact gave him an inspiration. He said he had given the matter much thought on his cot and while sunning himself in a wheel chair. He had finally resolved to become an aviator and he felt confident he could make good.

"The next thing I heard about Holleran he was a full-fledged flyer in the British air force. He made good from the start. One day a very large and official-looking envelope came to me. It contained the honorable discharge of Owen Cobb Holleran from the Dublin Fusiliers. It had been sent by the colonel of the regiment, who wrote very flatteringly about the young American. I hadn't seen or heard from Holleran for months. I finally learned the location of his squadron and forwarded the army certificate.

Physical Defect Barred Him. "A few days later I received a cheerful letter thanking me and inviting me to dine with him at my earliest convenience at the squadron mess. You could have knocked me over with a feather when, at the end of the letter I read that Owen Cobb Holleran was now a captain and flight commander.

HERO OF ZEEBRUGGE



Captain Carpenter of H. M. S. Vindictive arrived in New York recently. He is the captain of the proudest if not the most prepossessing ship in the British navy. It was the Vindictive that took the leading part in the most thrilling assault of the war, the object of which was to bottle up the German submarine and destroyer posts in Zebrugge. Observations made after the raid proved how in Captain Carpenter's words, they gave the dragon's tail "a damn good twist." After the successful raid the Vindictive returned to port, her funnels riddled with bullets, her bridge blown away and battered and scarred in a dozen places.

mander. He mentioned more than once that he regretted his inability to serve his own country when we entered the war, but his physical defect barred him. And he wanted to keep right on fighting the Boche, so he remained in the British service.

"I was very eager to see him and to congratulate him on his success, but had to defer the visit owing to the activities of the British army. It so happened that I selected the day following the most dramatic day in Holleran's career, but I was too late.

"Motoring to the squadron I found English and Canadian and American aviators in a spirited game of baseball. I asked for Captain Holleran. A fellow shouted to a lieutenant who was playing second base. The lieutenant came up panting. He said: 'Captain Holleran is gone.' 'Gone?' I reiterated. 'What do you mean? He isn't dead, is he?'

"No. Taken prisoner by the Boche yesterday. I roomed and chummed with him. Gang miss him terribly. Happened like this: We went on a daylight bombing raid. Holleran led the flight. Before we started he remarked that he had a sort of presentiment something was going to happen to him. Our bombing trip was a success. We had orders to fly low on the return and machine-gun certain positions. Ran into heavy enemy fire. Holleran's machine was hit. He went down inside the enemy lines.

"We could see him waving to us. Then we saw Boches surround him with leveled guns and saw Holleran's arms go up."

"Can you beat it for a melodramatic last scene?" asked Captain Lowry. "Holleran was captured on Sunday, September 15. A game kid. Pity they got him."

CASTOR OIL FROM ORIENT

Thousands of Gallons Are Coming Through the Port of Seattle.

Seattle, Wash.—Thousands of gallons of castor oil are coming through this port from the Orient, and it has been largely due to this importation that America's airplane performance in the war has been so successful. Castor oil has proved to be the best lubricant for airplane motors, but its production in this country was limited.

The United States government encouraged the planting of castor beans, but the crop was a failure. In the Orient crops have been exceedingly bountiful. It is believed the stream of oil flowing into this country soon will be increased owing to the use of airplanes on mail routes.

JUDGE FREES MAN WITH FLU

Court Joins in Rush for Doors When Prisoner's Condition is Discovers.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Walter Sanowski went into the criminal court recently as a prisoner and came out scot free and without the regular process of law.

Sanowski was sitting in the prisoner's dock when attention was called to his physical condition. A doctor was called.

"What's his ailment?" asked the judge.

"Influenza," replied the medical man. Immediately there was a rush for the doors, in which the court joined. His case was dismissed and Sanowski was taken to a hospital.

CAPTURED HUN BAND PLAYS OUR ANTHEM

Pittsburgh, Pa.—In France recently a German regimental band of 60 pieces, whose members had been taken prisoner, played "The Star-Spangled Banner," according to a letter from Corporal Ewan W. Allan of the Three Hundred and Ninetieth infantry, to his dad. The band was taken during a surprise attack which was made without a barrage preliminary. The German musicians played the air in a very creditable manner, according to Allan.

Adapted.



GERMAN GLOOM.

The Germans' recent bad luck led Representative Shouse of Kansas to say at a dinner:

"German defeats on the western front and German disappointments in the east have lowered the morale of the German people terribly. The German people are now as gloomy as the broker."

"Did you have a good day, love?" a broker's wife asked him in the evening at dinner.

"Rotten," the broker groaned. "Simply rotten. Everything I sold went down."

"He ate soup in grim silence a little while, then he muttered:

"Thank goodness they couldn't go sideways."

A Conflagration.

Myrt—What caused the racket down at your house last night?

Gert—Oh, nothing much. That young Stimpkins called and tried to propose to me.

Myrt—Well, what of it?

Gert—Pa heard him say he was on fire with a mighty love—and he put him out.

THE KIND.



Wife—How is the weather out this morning?

Hubby—Very pugilistic, my dear.

Wife—Very how?

Hubby—Windy.

It Comes Off.

This is a grouchy world. Ah, me! A fellow seldom laughs. Why don't we wear the smile that we use in our photographs?

Modest Request.

Prison Visitor—My good man, is there anything I can do for you in the outside world?

Convict—I'd appreciate it very much, lady, if you'd call on the mayor and ask him to extend to me the freedom of the city.

Where the Old Clothes Go.

"You think great saving is effected by letting women do men's work?"

"Yes; in ways we didn't anticipate. We can now cut down sister's overalls to fit little brother."

VERY HIGH.



She—Do you think the food in this restaurant is healthful?

He (absently)—Yes; but the prices are sickening.

As to Jonah.

Poor Jonah, we will bet a pin. On being swallowed felt "all in." He also felt, we may surmise, Glad that whales don't Fletcherize.

At the Woman's Club.

"Miss Gausip is very quiet over there."

"Yes; she says she's in a train of thought."

"Are trains of that kind dangerous?"

"I should say so. Just wait and see how many people are run down."

Adapted.

"When the speeding motorist saw the traffic policeman after him, he saved himself by adapting an old maxim."

"What was it?"

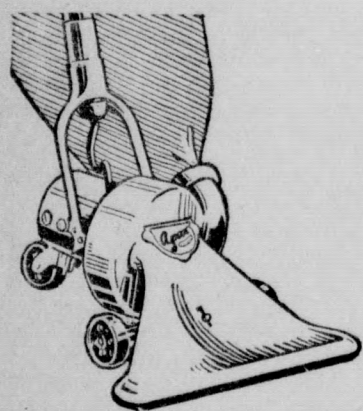
"A spurt in time saves five."

"Build the City—Trade Here"



This Electric Cleaner

is positively the BEST one made. The inclined nozzle goes under and around and GETS all the dirt and dust. The motor is of the highest quality, both in material and workmanship. No experience necessary—a child can use it. Every Cleaner fully guaranteed. PHONE US FOR A DEMONSTRATION.



Electric Fixtures and Supplies

We carry a full line of Electric Light Bulbs, Sockets, Lamp Goods, Switches, Etc., make changes or Repairs and Install Electric Systems.

Sierra Madre Electric Co.
Main 120-2 Baldwin & Highland

Cigar & News Stand

Newspapers and Magazines
Phone Green '85. Next to P.O. FRED STUESSY

"Build the City—Trade Here"

RETREADING

We are equipped to do Tire Retreading.

Come in and see a sample of our "Money Back" guaranteed prices Of This Work.

SIERRA MADRE GARAGE

Colgate's Talc

(Special Size)
6½ OUNCE
25c

Cashmere Bouquet, Dactylis, Violet and Baby Talc.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

We Sell Germicidal Soap.

25 N. BALDWIN AVE.

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and plant only the best—the others do not pay. WARD'S TREES are always the BEST.

—Apples —Apricots —Figs —Nectarines
—Peaches —Pears —Plums —Prunes
—Quinces —Almonds —Etc. —Etc

PRICES 40c TO 50c EACH

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Irving N. Ward Nursery

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Mt. Trail and Laurel Ave.

SIERRA MADRE NEWS

J. F. WHITING, Editor and Publisher

Subscription \$2.00, Yearly in Advance

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Sierra Madre, Cal.

Telephone - - - - Black 42

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS NAMES TO BE PUBLISHED

Last week we published the reason that we cannot carry delinquent subscribers on our books—we have no option in the matter—and now we propose to explain another point, that of the expense of collection.

There are something less than two hundred names on the News subscription list that are not paid in advance, as required by the rules and to write each one a personal letter with statement enclosed would cost us in time, printed matter, stationery, and cash at least ten dollars. The News has earned the money and should not be expected to assume this extra expense.

The cost of paper, material and other necessary expenses that enter into the cost of production have advanced so that it actually costs more than \$2.00 a year to produce the News and will continue to do so until one hundred names or more are added to the subscription list.

We presume that many subscribers are delinquent who do not know or have forgotten that is the case and in order that every one who has not paid in advance may be informed of the fact, before his or her paper is stopped we will publish next week the names of those who are in arrears, as shown by our books, more than three months, the limit allowed by the federal rules.

QUARANTINE RULES FOR HOUSEHOLDERS

Quarantine is established by the placing of a card or a sign on the premises stating the name of the disease or the word "Quarantined" thereon. It is the duty of the attending physician to affix his card.

Leaving premises—It is unlawful for any person to leave or be removed from a house under quarantine without a permit from the health officer. Nurses or attendants leaving premises must take a cleansing bath, put on clean clothing and gargle throat well with Dobell's solution or similar throat wash.

Quarantine Pass—The wage earner or breadwinner, if well, may receive a written pass under certain regulations from the health department. Such persons should apply for a pass to the quarantine officer in their district or the central office.

Entering Quarantined Premises—It is unlawful for any person except the doctor, the undertaker, the minister or a person provided with a pass, to enter a quarantined household.

Length of Quarantine—The average period of quarantine in Influenza or Pneumonia is 15 days from the date of the beginning of the disease. This period may be prolonged if recovery has not occurred at the end of stated time. Suspected cases will be released when the doctor certifies that recovery has taken place.

Release from Quarantine—No person shall be released from quarantine except upon the order of the health officer. It is unlawful for any person to remove the quarantine sign except upon order of the health officer.

Disinfection of Premises—Before release from quarantine is permitted a thorough cleansing of the premises and such other disinfection as ordered by the health officer must be carried out.

School Children or Teachers—No person shall return to school after an infectious or communicable disease without a written permit from the health officer.

Milk—A state law prohibits dealers from leaving or taking away from quarantined premises any milk containers or bottles. Place a clean covered jar or pail where your milk-man can find it so you can get your milk.

Additional Information—Should it become necessary to communicate with the Department, use your telephone or get your neighbor to do so. Do not leave the premises or expose others as this is unlawful. Long Distance calls will be paid at our expense. Call Main 2300, Station 226.

Signed J. L. Pomeroy, M. D.,
County Health Officer.

UNSANITARY MILK BOTTLES

An official report has been filed with me regarding the practice of emptying milk from a full sealed bottle into a smaller one without sterilizing the empty bottle, which had been returned by some customer.

The dealer was not arrested as this is the first complaint of the kind, but I wish to warn all dealers that the next offense of this kind will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and ignorance will not be accepted as an excuse.

Milk sold by dealers must be sold in the original bottle securely sealed or not sold at all.

R. H. Mackerras, M. D.,
Health Officer.

SHE ESCAPED DEATH

Continued from page one)

8000 Russian and Armenian soldiers entered Bithis and the Turk was driven out. In this Armenian army was a volunteer soldier who had been wounded and discharged. However, he refused to leave the army and was with the troops when they entered the city. It was Simon Kermoian.

He met Azniv Michitarain. They had much in common.

He, too, had been married and his wife had died. She told him how her husband had died, of the fate of her people. They agreed they would be married.

He set about to learn of the fate of his people and found a young girl who knew. It appears that his mother, a brother, two sisters, four sister-in-laws and their husbands, in all twenty-eight of his relatives, knowing what their fate would be at the hands of the Turks, resolved not to be taken. They repaired to a high cliff overlooking the river and when hope was gone all of them jumped into the river and were drowned.

The young couple left Tiflis on camels and went to Van. Then they made their way to Erivan, Russia and were married. The Armenian army became inactive about this time and so the couple resolved to make their way across Siberia to Japan and then to America.

In Japan they were assisted by Madam Agabeg Apar, an Armenian woman who had befriended hundreds of her people in Yokohama. They came to San Francisco where an uncle of Simon Kermoian is a flour merchant. He has given the young husband a position.

Such is the truthful story of the experiences of this young Armenian woman who is looking forward to the day when Armenia will be freed from the Turks and she and her husband can return and help rehabilitate their country.

The Armenian Committee for Relief has headquarters in Woodson F. Jones store, 31 N. Baldwin avenue. Can you resist the impulse to give again?

HE SHOULD JOIN THE BOARD OF TRADE

Lack of space prevents the publication of a good letter received from a good citizen suggesting large and attractive signs on Foothill boulevard, directing tourists and pleasure riders to Sierra Madre. This matter was taken care of by the Board of Trade at its meeting last week and is now being worked out. The News has refrained from mentioning this not wishing to steal the credit from the Board of Trade, but we are for it and will help push it through. If we could get a few more good suggestions like this we would open a "Public Opinion" column.

THE MAJOR SAYS:

Old Zeke Sloveny's boy made a hit at school the other day. The teacher asked for a sentence containing the word "each" and he said, "My head eaches."

B. A. Grouch is publicly bemoaning the fact that the flu in his family prevented some of the anticipated pleasure he had mapped out for himself, while his neighbor, who is bed-ridden with a lingering illness, is so cheerful that it radiates over the entire neighborhood. Takes all of people to make a world, doesn't it?

The Silence Treatment

Uncle Si Nosum told Deacon Goodnow and me of a circumstance he witnessed at Yazoo City, Miss., last spring when he was visiting his nephew, Eph Nosum.

He said a business man there refused to contribute to any of the war loans, Red Cross or other "help win the war" funds and openly boasted that as a free American citizen he did not have to. After the various soliciting committees had failed to induce him to loosen up, they met and invented the "silence treatment" and asked everybody to apply it to him.

The next day Mr. Unpatriotic Tightwad was completely ignored by everybody, not a person entered his store and everyone to whom he spoke on the street, looked straight ahead and walked on without a word. Just before closing time he rushed to the Liberty Bond headquarters and shouted that he wanted \$2,000 worth of bonds and then hastened to the W. S. S. room and bought \$1,000 worth of certificates. The next day he came across handsomely for the Red Cross and everybody forgot the silence treatment and greeted him as usual.

While Uncle Si was telling this story, the Deacon got so worked up that he almost cussed by calling the contemptible slacker a son-of-a-gun and said he thanked the good Lord that Sierra Madre did not contain such a dirty skunk—to which I want to add Amen.

THE MAJOR.

"Build the City—Trade Here"

M. D. WELSHER

FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES, GROCERIES

Special Sale on OLIVES

Pint cans of Glenwood Medium Size Olives 15c were 25c.
Quart cans of Glenwood Medium Size Olives 25c, were 40
A FIRM BLACK OLIVE
Pint cans of Glenwood large Black Olives 20c, were 30c.
Quart cans of Glenwood large Black Olives 30c, were 45c

LOOK AT THIS CHEAP PRICE

BLUE SEAL OLIVES—The Best on the Market.
Medium size, pints were 35c, now 20c
Medium size, quarts were 65c, now 40c
Large size, pints were 45c, now 25c
Large size, quarts were 75c, now 50c

This Olive Sale is Limited. No order taken for more than 12 cans.

WATCH THIS SPACE
NEXT WEEK

M. D. WELSHER, Grocer

Quality and Quantity Guaranteed

Grocery Phone Main 6 Market Phone Main 97

SHOES

I carry a complete and Modern Stock of Shoes for Men and Women in all Sizes and Lasts.

I respectfully solicit the shoe trade of the people of Sierra Madre and wish to meet you face to face. Please call anyway and get acquainted next time you are in our town. I'm sure we'll like each other.

Fred T. Huggins

33 E. Colorado St.

Pasadena, Cal.

MICKIE SAYS

AIN'T IT STRANGE HOW SOME GOOD SCOUTS IN THIS TOWN WHO PAY ALL THEIR OTHER BILLS PROMPT AND REGULAR WILL FERGIT THE NEWSPAPER MAN FER TWO OR THREE YEARS AT A STRETCH?



REPORT OF DEPOSITS UNCLAIMED DURING PRECEDING TEN YEARS.

In the First National Bank, at Sierra Madre, California, as of January 1, 1919.

Bank No. 8707.

Dewitt, Wm. H., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$142.

Dwyer, Eleanor, Sierra Madre, Cal., \$13.

French Bakery, Sierra Madre, Cal., \$77.

Hall, C. O., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$24.

Hall, rs. C. O., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$243.

Jones, Edith, Sierra Madre, Cal., \$85.

Johnson, J., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$2.

Kershaw, A. L., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$250.

Mitchell, Robt., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$45.

Noonan, Kathleen G., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$261.

Order Scouts, Sierra Madre, Cal., \$05.

Pugh, S. D., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$20.

Piano Fund, Sierra Madre, Cal., \$90.

Sinsbaugh, A. D., Mrs., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$91.

Wood, J. A., Sierra Madre, Cal., \$22.

I, F. W. Nuetzel, the undersigned cashier of the First National Bank, located at Sierra Madre, Cal., do solemnly swear that the above is a full, true, and correct list of unclaimed deposits of said bank as of January

1, 1919, of depositors known to be dead; or of depositors who have not made further deposits or withdrawn any moneys during the preceding ten years, excepting such as are known to me to be living.

F. W. NUTZEL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of January, 1919, before the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said county.

(SEAL)

S. R. G. TWWCROSS,

Notary Public.

16-19

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER EXECUTION

Sheriff's Sale
No. B48919

Gray, Plaintiff.

vs.

Soale, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, wherein Wheaton A. Gray, plaintiff, and W. H. Soale and Carl B. Soale, defendants, upon a judgment rendered the 22nd day of September, A. D., 1917, for the sum of nine hundred forty-two and 10/100 (\$942.10) Dollars lawful money of the United States besides costs and interest, I have levied upon all the right, title claim and interest of said defendants, W. H. Soale and Carl B. Soale, of, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

Lot twenty-eight (28) of the Bixby Tract, as per map recorded in book 14, page 92 of miscellaneous records of Los Angeles county, State of California, said property being located on Oakland Avenue in the city of Pasadena, California.

Public Notice is hereby Given, That I will, on Monday the 10th day of February, A. D., 1919, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, in front of the Court House door of the County of Los Angeles, Broadway entrance, sell at public auction, for lawful money of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendants of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said Judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1919.

JNO. C. CLINE,
Sheriff of Los Angeles County.
By W. T. Osterholt, Deputy Sheriff.
Bennett, T. & T., Plaintiff's Attorney.

15-18

"Build the City—Trade Here"

Buy Chase & Sanborn's Famous Canister TEA

ORANGE POKOE —Choice qualities of India and Ceylon, perfectly blended, unsurpassed for richness and volume of flavor in half pound, screw top canister. Special at.....**.40**

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Best Creamery Butter, the pound.....	74c
Pink Salmon, the can	13c
Tomatoes —regular No. 2½ size can	14c
Sardines in California Kernel Oil, the can	17c
Macaroni in bulk —2 lbs. for.....	25c
Evaporated Apples, the pound.....	22c

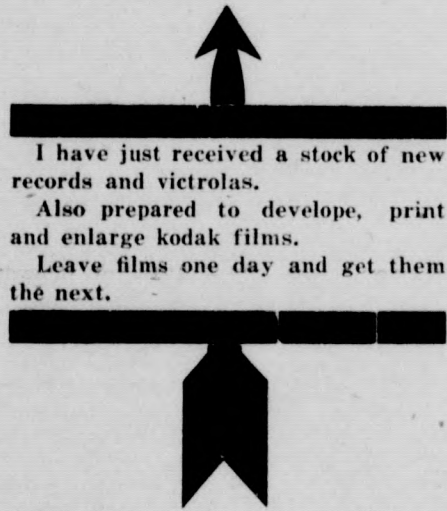
ONE REGULAR DELIVERY EACH DAY

"Cash Beats Credit"

Sierra Madre Department Store
S. R. NORRIS, Prop.
Phone Black 12 291 W. Central Ave.

"Build the City—Trade Here"

New Firm New Stock New Business



I have just received a stock of new records and victrolas. Also prepared to develop, print and enlarge kodak films. Leave films one day and get them the next.

Woodson F. Jones

PHONE BLACK 75

31 N. BALDWIN AVE.

NEWS LINERS PAY

"Build the City—Trade Here"

Bed Springs and Mattresses



How about your Bed Springs or Mattress. We have a complete line of them; also Blankets, Comforts and Pillows.

Come in and investigate.

BERGEIN BROS.
Sierra Madre

LOCAL NOTES

Read the Wantads.

Phone your news items to Black 42.

Have you a hoe or sewing machine you would sell? Try a wantad.

A. B. Stanberry has purchased the property at 169 San Gabriel court.

Ladies do you need help? If so, call 88 North Auburn.

Want to buy a dishpan, carpet sweeper, automobile or corner lot? Try a wantad.

Mr. W. W. Collins is rolling around in a brand new Hudson Super-Six, enclosed four passenger roadster.

Miss Nina Kellogg returned Tuesday from McKittrick, Cal., after a two weeks' visit with the Kehlets, at that place.

The Dickens Fellowship will meet at the home of Mrs. W. S. Andrews, 692 West Central avenue next Wednesday, January 22.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bergen returned to their home at Lindsay, Cal., after a three weeks' visit with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. PerLee and Mrs. Nina Allerton, former residents of Sierra Madre were visiting friends here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Carpenter of Helena, Montana, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cook of Los Angeles, were guests at the home of A. N. Adams Sunday.

Arcadia collected \$70 last week in fines from automobile speeders. They might keep that up for a few weeks and spend the money fixing up the roadbed of South Baldwin avenue.

W. B. Sadler, a stock raiser of Calaway, Nebr., together with his wife and daughter, Miss Lois, is visiting the family of his brother, J. F. Sadler, in Sierra Madre.

Miss Lucy Waddell, Los Angeles, entertained in a very charming manner last Tuesday afternoon for Miss Helen Pitblato, who is spending the winter in Sierra Madre.

Miss Bertha Carson, who has been teacher of the eighth grade for several years left Tuesday for Washington to assume the duties of a government position to which she has been appointed.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen T. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walker and Mrs. Harry Long went to Los Angeles Monday to attend the installation of officers of the Amaranth Lodge.

Miss C. Johnston has accepted a position with the First National Bank as bookkeeper, filling the place made vacant by the resignation of Woodson F. Jones.

The last payment, 30 per cent, on the "Government plan" Liberty Bonds is due and payable at the bank Jan. 30, 1919. Unless this payment is met promptly your interest in former payments will be jeopardized.

Dr. R. H. Mackerras will move to Pasadena next week. While the News regrets to see him become a resident of another town we will get some satisfaction in the fact that he will not sever his connection with us entirely.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Farman and Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Farman will give a family dinner today with the following guests: Mr. A. T. Stanberry, and Mr. L. W. Ray of Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. Rec Stanberry, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Klemme and Miss Ruth Klemme of Sierra Madre.

Fred Kehlet returned from service in the aviation corps in England the latter part of December. After a short visit with his parents at McKittrick, he hurried on to Sierra Madre, his former home, to visit old friends here for a couple of days.

C. M. Nomura is ill at the Monrovia hospital and in consequence his store is closed temporarily. Charlie sends word to the News that he will bring his smile back to the store in a week or so and offer greater bargains than ever.

Mrs. W. L. Howard of Long Beach, and Mr. McClelland of Pueblo, visited the family of O. M. Hare, 209 W. Laurel avenue this week. Mr. McClelland is making a tour of the world and will start for New York soon to sail for Europe.

Mrs. Rosette M. Nobles died at her home in Lamanda Park, Sunday morning and was buried in the Sierra Madre cemetery Tuesday. The funeral was from the Allen T. Gay undertaking parlors. Mrs. Noble was the mother of Mrs. W. H. Leslie, who recently moved to Lamanda Park.

Patronize our advertisers and help the News.

Woodson F. Jones was in Los Angeles this week buying more goods for his new store.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Adams spent yesterday in Los Angeles visiting the family of Mrs. Louisa Clouse.

Wm. P. Dennison and M. D. Welsher are spending the week in San Francisco on business.

Last week a piano was advertised in the wantad column and was sold Monday. Try it yourself.

A large barn and thirty tons of hay burned to the ground on the Hastings ranch west of town Tuesday night.

Attention of the ladies is called to the advertisement of the Euclid Millinery, 18 So. Euclid avenue, Pasadena in another column.

The statement of the financial condition of the First National Bank published on page eight shows an active, healthy and sound condition of the institution.

Sergt. Steve Ashton returned from military service, with his honorable discharge, this week and is greeting old friends here. Sergt. Ashton was formerly employed by several of our business firms at various times and his many friends here hope that he will decide to remain.

Mrs. Fred Dockstader, who has been in Sierra Madre for the past three months will leave in a few days for Phoenix, Arizona, there to join her husband who has just been promoted to the position of manager for the Southern California Supply Co., for the state of Arizona. Mrs. Dockstader made a great many friends while here who will be sorry to have her leave.

The South Dakota State society will hold its regular annual mid-winter picnic in the sunshine among the picturesque trees in Sycamore Grove in Los Angeles, Saturday, Jan. 25th. These gatherings are purely social affairs and an effort will be made to eliminate everything that would stand in the way of the social side of the affair. A basket lunch will be enjoyed at the usual lunch hour. Bring cups for coffee which will be served to all who have a 1919 badge. Take the South Pasadena car on Main street and get off with the crowd.

WITH OUR CHURCHES

There will be no Sunday school at any of the churches Sunday, Jan. 19.

Congregational

"A Community Church"

Chas. C. Wilson, Minister
Sunday Services: Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Midweek meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Episcopal

Rev. M. C. Dotten, Minister

Sunday Services: Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning Prayer and sermon, 11 a. m.

All are welcome.

Bethany

Dr. A. W. Rawlins, Pastor

Sunday Services: Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

All cordially invited.

Woman's Bible Class

Meets each Monday at 2:15 p. m. at residence of Mrs. M. O. Downs, 71 Victoria Lane. All women welcome.

Christian Science Society

Christian Science Society of Sierra Madre holds services Sunday at 11 a. m. in the Women's Club House. Subject for Jan. 19: "Life."

PEACE CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

On the eve of the Versailles peace conference, with all eyes fixed on Paris as the temporary world capital, and with the world's most momentous six months just ahead of us, the Federal Council of Churches of America has asked all of the churches associated with it to observe a day of prayer in behalf of the League of Nations. Accordingly, in Sierra Madre, next Sunday will be so observed at the Congregational Church. Mr. Wilson will speak in the morning on, "Christ or Machiavelli at the Peace Table" and in the evening on "The League of Nations—What is it; is it Feasible?"

W. C. T. U. WILL MEET

After a prolonged suspension of meetings on account of the flu, the W. C. T. U. will meet in the parlors of the Congregational church Friday January 24 at 3 p. m. All interested are cordially invited to attend and a large attendance is desired.

"Build the City—Trade Here"

"Build the City—Trade Here"

**Closed for a week
or ten days.
Owner ill.**

C. M. Nomura

PHONE MAIN 46

BANK BUILDING

"Build the City—Trade Here"

COME IN

Take a look through our store. The chances are we have just what you want and the prices are not a bit higher. Added to that we stand back of every sale. And do not consider our responsibility ended until you are satisfied.

VEILS

We have a lot SLIP-ON VEILS in Black, Brown and White, plain and fancy 10 and 25c

KNITTING YARN

Angorina, a new knitting yarn, looks like wool and one quarter the price, per ball 12 1-2c

MUSLIN

A good fine unbleached muslin, 36 inches wide at 25c yard

BUNGALOW APRONS

Bungalow Aprons made of large plaid fine ginghams \$3.50

HOUSE DRESSES

House Dresses, Sassy Jane style, snappy looking \$4.00

PHONE BLACK 85

J. F. SADLER & CO.

Standard Patterns

Warner Corsets

MT. LOWE RESORT



Ye Alpine Tavern and Cottages

More than 5000 Feet in Skyland
2000 Square Miles Before Your Eyes

For your health's sake, spend a week or week-end at this famous resort in the pure mountain air among the pines and oaks.

American Plan European Plan
Housekeeping Cottages

Make reservations at P.E. Information Bureau, Los Angeles

FIVE TRAINS DAILY

8, 9, 10 A.M., 1:30 and 4 P.M.

Pacific Electric Railway

G. E. MESECAR, SIERRA MADRE AGENT
Phone Red 24

"Build the City—Trade Here"

ANDREWS & HAWKS

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance

Exchange 21

27 North Baldwin Avenue

"Build the City—Trade Here"

We cater to the trade of this neighborhood as a convenience to you. We carry a fresh stock and our cash and carry system enables us to sell cheaper.

TERRACE GROCERY

H. A. RODGERS, Prop.

Corner of Sturtevant Road and Mountain Trail

Phone Green 99

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

COLUMBUS A GENUINE SCOUT

Columbus was a sea scout. Without having taken the scout oath, he nevertheless observed all the twelve points of the scout law.

He was trustworthy. Queen Isabella started him for America and he arrived.

He was loyal. He offered his services first to his own country. When refused, he gave himself and his big idea to Spain and was true to her.

Helpful, he did one of the greatest good turns in history by opening the eyes of Queen Isabella to possibilities which she had never dreamed of.

Friendly, he treated the people of the new world generously.

Courteous, he impressed them with his courtly manners.

Kind, he checked the ruler in pulses of his rough sailors and insisted upon fair play for all.

He was obedient. The orders of the Spanish sovereigns were obeyed.

Only cheerfulness of the highest order could have held his men through their days of superstitious dread and nights of terror.

Thrill prompted him to suggest that the discovery of the new world would mean untold wealth to Spain.

Without bravery he could never have faced a journey which, in the thinking of his time, led straight into the yawning jaws of frightful monsters.

He must have been clean. An abused body and mind would never have survived a week of his terrific strain.

Reverent, he thought out and carried out his voyage of discovery for the express purpose of carrying the Christian religion to souls who knew it not.

SCOUTS REPLANT WALNUT.

The replanting of black walnut trees, which are threatened with extermination as a result of their use for war purposes, is being urged.

According to the United States forest service the shortage of black walnut trees is not due alone to the demands of our own army. The Germans themselves stripped the American black walnut belt 20 years ago, when shipload after shipload of walnut lumber, which had been collected by German agents, was transported to Germany for military purposes. Their forerunning in acquiring large stocks of black walnut timber this way undoubtedly meant that they used American black walnut against American troops.

President Wilson called upon the boy scouts to seek out individual trees for use in the manufacture of airplane propellers and gun stocks. The forest service, in giving the total figures as submitted to the ordnance department, says that the scouts have reported over 19,000,000 board feet, or almost 5,000 carloads of black walnut.

SCOUTS AGAINST NICKNAMES.

"So long as the foreign-born person feels that we do not respect him, he does not want to join America, learn English and become a citizen," says Commissioner P. P. Claxton of the United States bureau of education.

"The bureau believes that the boy scouts, who have pledged themselves to be helpful, friendly, courteous and kind, will be glad to adopt this code:

"My purpose shall be to discourage in the native-born the love for titles, to help every immigrant to forget his hyphen and be proud of the name American, and to stamp out the use of such nicknames as words of derision of the foreign born."

"We pledge our service never to use, and to discourage everywhere, the use of such words as Dago, Dutchy, Froggy, Ginky, Grenser, Hohny, Horvat, Hunkey, Kike, Mick, Paddy, Sheeny, Spaghetti, Wop, as applied to any foreign-born resident in the United States of America."

FARRE TO FLY FOR SCOUTS.

Lieut. Henri Farre, France's famous artist-aviator, has endeared himself to all scouts by his friendliness whenever he meets any of them. He is in this country on a mission for the French government.

At Atlantic City he presented a war service emblem awarded by the treasury department to Rodney Fitzsimmons, a first-class scout in Troop No. 25, who sold 43 bonds with a total of \$28,000.

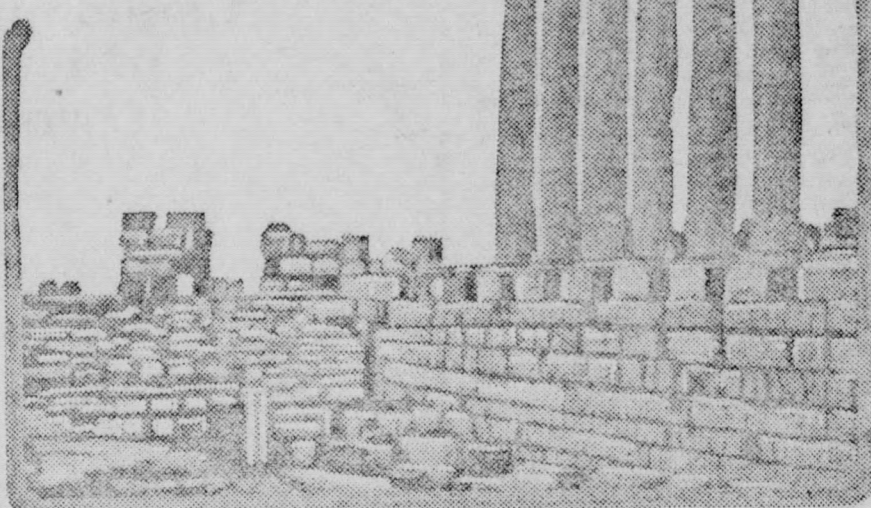
Lieutenant Farre promised to fly under scout auspices from Atlantic City to Philadelphia.

MAY START THE WOLF CUBS.

The Boy Scouts of America have taken over the rights to control the copyright privileges of the Wolf Cub literature in this country, and with the approval of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a small edition of this handbook has been printed in order that the scheme might be carefully studied in accordance with Sir Robert Baden-Powell's recommendation.

The Wolf Cub program is for developing the organization of boys between the ages of nine and twelve.

Great Ruins of Baalbek



•Six Columns of the Temple of the Sun.

IN THE path of the victorious British expedition in Palestine as it moved northward lay the mountain ranges of the Lebanon, and Aleppo, the taking of which city gave complete control of the Syrian end of the Bagdad railway and of the important port of Alexandretta, the harbor in the country. From Damascus the railway to the north traverses the Bekaa, a long, fertile valley between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges. In the middle of this valley on the slope of the latter range is situated the ancient town of Baalbek celebrated for its wonderful ruins.

Baalbek is a small and prosperous town, a large part of the population being Christian, says Country Life, and it is the seat of the government of a province of the same name and a military center. Ya'kubi, an Arab writer of the ninth century, speaks of Baalbek as one of the finest towns of Syria, and other writers make allusion to this beautiful spot and its wonderful ruins. It is spoken of by the geographer, Nur Kaddasi, as the coolest place in Syria.

As the name Baalbek, which is Semitic in origin, implies, it was connected from early times with the worship of the sun, probably meaning the city of Baal in the Bekaa, by which the plain is known. The Phoenicians here erected a great temple to Baal constructed with colossal stones after their manner. This was afterwards utilized and reconstructed in the Graeco-Roman period, when the name Baalbek took the Greek form of Heliopolis.



Part of One of the Great Stones of the Temple of Baal.

Julius Caesar gave it the privileges of a Roman colony, and later, Antoninus Pius, in the last part of the second century, A. D., built the beautiful temple of Jupiter, and the great temple of the sun was erected about the same time. These two temples would appear to be represented on coins of the time of Septimius Severus some thirty years later, and they carry the inscription on the reverse, "Colonia Heliopolis Jovi Optimo Maximo Heliopolitani."

Great Phoenician Monoliths.
The great temple of the Sun is erected on the site of the Phoenician temple of Baal, and at the western end of the sub-structure are to be seen three colossal monoliths which, with other lesser ones, are placed in the wall at a height of 20 feet from the ground level, and measure respectively 64 feet, 63½ feet and 62 feet in length, by 13 feet in thickness and about the same in breadth. The writer notes that they are so beautifully squared and fitted that, although without mortar, it would be difficult to put a knife between them.

The quarry from which these gigantic stones were brought is about half a mile away; and there another one, still larger, is to be seen. This is 63 feet long and, being squared on all sides, was left in process of being cut from the rock below, when rollers

would have been placed under it. But of what were they, and what power was sufficient to move and control this immense mass of limestone rock?

Romans Reused the Stones.
The Roman builders would appear to have largely reused the stones of the earlier Phoenician work. The temple of the Sun itself had 54 columns, 17 each on the north and south sides, and ten each on the east and west sides. On the south side six of these great columns still remain standing. They are 75 feet in height, including base and capital, while the entablature above adds another 14 feet; the shafts consist of three blocks only, joined with iron ties, their diameter is 7 feet 3 inches at the base and 6 feet 6 inches at the top. To the south is the temple of Jupiter. This is 227 feet by 117 feet, and on a lower level. It also faced east, and had a beautiful portico and stone staircase, nothing of which remains. The peristyle had 42 columns, 13 on the east and west sides, and eight on the north and south. These were 65 feet in height, the shafts being 6 feet 6 inches at the base, and 5 feet 8 inches at the top. The entablature was 12 feet high, the distance between the columns and the cella is 10 feet, the ceiling being formed by great slabs of stone connecting them, and beautifully decorated. The north facade is the best preserved, where nine columns out of fifteen still remain in position.

About 300 yards from the great temple is the small shrine of Venus, a circular sanctuary of exquisite workmanship; this was once surrounded by columns, but only traces of these remain. It has been turned into a Christian church, and was so used till within recent times by the Greeks.

New Disease.
"Eye-work is perhaps the biggest part of submarine hunting," writes William G. Shepherd in Everybody's Magazine, "and it has its evils and penalties. Woe to the man on a destroyer who is gifted with that strange, unexplainable talent of being able to see by night. There he such. His is almost a 24-hour-a-day task. And he finally gets the 'periscope eye' and is sent ashore to get well, if he can. His eyes weep tears of pus by day and, after sleep, his lids are glued together with granulation. It is a new disease of this mad century."

"You keep looking through those high-powered binoculars like an old lady reading through her spectacles," one of the boys explained to me, "until finally they seem to be pulling your eyes out of their sockets!"

Melancholy Admission.
"Don't you think you talk entirely too much, when you have been drinking?" asked Uncle Bill Bottletop. "I fear I am very much inclined to up-boozem myself."

SALVAGING MAN POWER for PEACE

William Harper Dean



Reclamation of Mutilated Soldier One of Miracles Born of War

THE fighting man who "gets it" and then "goes west" is missed by his trenchmates, the one who gets a nice, clean wound is envied, but the man who is struck by flying steel and leaves the lines to emerge from the hospital a legless, armless or sightless by-product of war is pitied from the depths of his comrades' hearts.

Artillerymen pray that when they are hit they will not be mutilated for life; so do infantrymen. For they sickened at the thought of passing the remainder of their days a burden to themselves and others, objects of pity and charity. Death is the least toll of war.

But now comes the miracle, just another which has been born of the most colossal war: The reclamation of the mutilated man, the refitting of him to return to civil life the worker of his own destiny, without aid of charity or pity or pension. The armless will return to their trades and professions, the blind will work alongside the sighted by grace of a superdeveloped seventh sense, the legless may take up their work where they left it to join the colors, or else equip themselves for a new object in life and ask no special concessions from their whole-limbed competitors nor from any man.

More Than Makeshift.

Mechanical ingenuity has devised the artificial arm and leg which is something more than a makeshift for partially concealing the loss of a limb. With sufficient training in its use a man equipped with such an arm can shave himself with an open razor, a feat which many a man with both arms intact will not attempt.

He can grasp a whetstone and sharpen a scythe or hold a delicate tool at a lathe for work demanding the finest precision. From his new training the blinded man emerges capable of efficient work at the same lathe or making furniture in open competition with employees with unimpaired sight. It all rests with the individual—whether he applies himself with new hope and enthusiasm to the task of refitting himself for a productive, useful career.

France furnishes well nigh innumerable examples of the new surgery and the new training of men who to all intents and purposes have been handicapped for life. Throughout the republic re-educational schools for mutilated men have been established and are graduating men and returning them to the channels of peace time occupations at a marvelous rate.

A mangle who has lost his right arm is set to work performing simple exercises with his left, such as cutting out squares and ovals from sheets of thin copper. After five or six weeks of this elementary training in any American Red Cross or French re-educational school, his left hand begins to develop some of the skill looked for from a man's right arm. Soon he is able to write with his left, and eventually he forgets the loss of the other member.

Time and Patience Needed.

Then comes the attachment of the ingenious mechanical arm to the stub of his right. It takes time and patience to learn to operate its springs and levers and clamps, for every operation must be managed from the shoulder and remaining section of the arm. To the "wrist" of this artificial member

the mangle learns to attach a score of hooks and clasps, each designed to perform a particular function. With these attachments he can hold a pen and write, hold a book for reading, whistle with a knife, sweep with a broom, use his knife at the table for cutting his food.

An artificial thumb, wonderfully constructed to replace the lost natural member, enables him to grasp objects between thumb and forefinger.

Farm work is notoriously hard work, calling for skill as well as for a strong, active body behind it. France is returning her wounded soldiers to the soil at a rate little short of miraculous.

A Poltu, leaving the hospital after amputations, enters one of the Red Cross or French re-educational schools. Let us say he has lost both legs and that he was originally a worker in vineyards in the south of France. Naturally he wants to go back to his home section when he has been discharged, and the great hope in his heart is that he will in some way be able to re-enter the old life.

"But I have lost both legs," he tells the official who is making a preliminary study of his case. "These new ones are excellent, monsieur, but I cannot prune vines again."

"Quite so, but you can be taught to do useful work sitting down."

"But, monsieur, one cannot prune vines that way."

"Exactly. But I have something else in mind. Your grape harvest is gathered in baskets, is it not? How would you like to learn basket-weaving? There is need for such work in your home section."

Desires Are Consulted.

It goes that way. No mangle is set to work at a new task without having his natural desires consulted. If he wants work in agriculture, there is something which he can be taught to do. If it is a factory he longs for, his artificial hand will be trained for the factory.

I have seen French mangles from the farming sections of France, who before the war plowed behind a pair of oxen, being taught the intricacies of the mechanical tractor. And I have seen these same men going out to plow once more—not as peasants behind oxen, but as skilled tractor operators, whose false arms or legs equipped them to compete successfully with highly trained men who have lost neither. And I have seen a mangle who had lost both arms in battle climb nimbly to his seat on a farm cart and drive off.

Illustrations might be multiplied, but would be superfluous. The re-educational system in operation abroad and in America holds a deeper significance and interest than its application of advanced surgery and mechanics in re-equipping men for the tasks of peace.

The significant feature of it in France, for instance, is that these men emerge from the welter of hell, minus arms and legs, sometimes blind, to return to civil life better equipped than in prewar days.

The education of the French peasant in the past has been largely a matter of utilizing ancient methods. Men have plowed with oxen because their grandfathers did; neither had the advantage of training in advanced agriculture. But the peasant who leaves a re-educational school and returns to the soil is no longer content to farm in the old way.

The Great Awakening.

He has learned the economy of tractor plowing and of seed drills and of manure spreaders. He has learned the principles and practical side of

be named, they christened the sea into which he fell the Icarian sea. A board of investigation appointed to investigate the cause of the accident made findings that Icarus had come off probably "due to the intense heat of the sun melting the wax which held them firmly to his body."

Insects Have Short Life.

As Hearn truly said, the incidents of the insect world are mostly of a nightmare character—witness the nuptial flight of the bee and the devour-

MANY TRADES OPEN TO MEN WHO HAVE LOST BOTH LEGS



ARTIFICIAL LEG DOES NOT MAKE THIS FARM WORKER HELPLESS

modern dairying and orcharding. He will not be satisfied to use his new arm or leg as he used the old. It has been the great awakening for him and his kind, and unconsciously or purposely he will spread the contagion of the new order of things in the midst of the old.

Industry throughout the world must not close its eyes to the inevitable fact that following the war re-equipped men who have sacrificed sight and limbs for their country will come back, to take their places alongside the whole. They will come back efficient men, asking no sympathy, asking no special concessions from employers or those with whom they work shoulder to shoulder. The world is not going to be flooded with idle, saddened objects of pity and charity. That, too, belongs to the old order of things.

In the readjustment of every nation's economic and industrial life following the demobilization of the armies the men reclaimed from mutilation will demand and receive their full share of the task.

This is one of the war's most sublime achievements, second only to the everlasting defeat of military autocracy.

Idealism

We cannot get away from idealism any more than we can from character, nor from an idealism based on knowledge. The problem will be as it always has been, one of making it helpful and fruitful, and enlisting it in the service of man. It cannot serve man except through other men, and as applied by them. The greatest ideal ever revealed to the world was the ideal of service. There could have been none greater. Christian people certainly will not deny this, for it is one of the basic truths of their religion. Idealism, service and obedience, therefore, all go together, and are all necessary elements of a symmetrical character. They will not lose their importance or value. We cannot think of men living together in a civilized society without them. For, lacking them, men would not be men, and society would not be civilized.—Boston Globe.

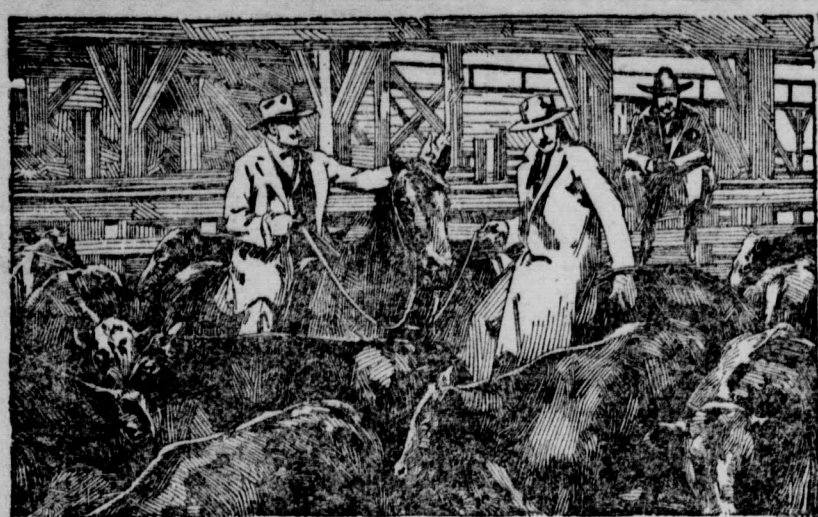
Belgium's Independence.

More than 75 years ago Belgium declared her independence of Holland, to which she had been united by the settlement of 1815. Long-standing dissatisfaction first broke into open rebellion on the night of August 25, when the performance of the opera "La Muette de Portici," with its passionate appeal for emancipation, inflamed the audience to such a degree that the people left the opera house and flew to arms. Europe regarded the outbreak as merely a local riot until a month later, when the Dutch army sent to re-establish order in Brussels was led into a trap from which it extricated itself only after four days' heavy fighting and the loss of 1,500 men. Immediately on the withdrawal of the defeated troops a provisional government was assembled and on October 4 Belgium was proclaimed an independent state.

First Flyer

Aviation was born in ancient Greece, observes Camp Kelly Field Eagle. Digging down into the depths of bookery they have found that Icarus was the original boy aviator, and though he fell to his death in his first solo flight, there was no flying field named after him simply because in the golden days of Greek mythology the nations had not gone in seriously for aviation. However, since there were no fields to

ing by the female spider of her bridegroom. Whether they have wings or stings or both, or none, theirs is the life of the prey or the preyed upon and they can defend themselves feebly only by protective coloring, or perhaps an unpleasant taste which makes them inedible to birds that would otherwise eat them. Whether they creep on the ground or appear to flutter joyously among the flowers, their struggle for existence is fierce and incessant. Thus does stark science brush away the fuzzy fancies of a sentimental older era.



Cattle Buying for Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle, on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer, or a shipper or feeder, gets it away from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the live-stock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

**Swift & Company,
U. S. A.**



Lights Beautify Garden.

The terrace in front of a large laundry plant has been beautified with a peculiarly beautiful sign which is the combined product of an electrician's and a gardener's skill. Each letter is outlined in electric bulbs set in a sheet metal frame which is painted white on the inside to reflect the light.

In the area inclosed by each metal letter geraniums have been planted. The sign is very beautiful by day, and doubly so at night when the lights illuminate the flowers, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. The electric bulbs are covered with ordinary jelly glasses, to protect the flowers from the heat and the bulbs from the weather.

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold.

Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

**Itching Rashes
Soothed
With Cuticura**

All drug stores. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ & 50¢, Talcum 25¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Soap & Ointment.

Coughing

Is annoying and harmful. Relieve throat irritation, tickling and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness at once by taking

PISO'S

W. N. U., Salt Lake City, No. 1-1919.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 26

ISRAEL CROSSING THE RED SEA.

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 14:13-15:21.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thus the Lord saved the Israelites that day out of the hands of the Egyptians. Exodus 14:20.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deuteronomy 4:32-40; Psalms 78:1-14, 106:7-12; Hebrews 11:29.

The tenth stroke from the strong hand of the Almighty made Pharaoh willing to let Israel go. The tenth turn of the screw of omnipotence brought him to time. The Israelites go out on their way to the promised land with a high hand. Through the land of the Philistines the journey would have been comparatively short; but God commanded them to turn from that way lest going through the land of the Philistines they see war and desire to turn back to Egypt. The Lord had respect for their needs. "He knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust." (Psalms 103:14). He suits our trials to our ability to meet them.

The Lord went before them in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. He not only thus indicated unto them the right path, but walked with them in it. God does not deliver and then leave us alone, but becomes our companion. At the Lord's direction they turned from their first course and were made to face a seeming difficulty. The Red sea was before them, and mountains on either side. The stricken Egyptians had recovered from their sorrow and now saw the Israelites in a situation from which they could not extricate themselves. They interpreted this to mean that Moses was unable to lead them out of their difficulty; therefore, they went in pursuit, hoping yet to prevent them from going out of the country.

I. The Miraculous Escape of the Israelites (14:13-22).

They were in a straitened condition but had no reason to fear, for the Lord had led them there. It is safe to be where the Lord leads, though every avenue is closed against us. There seems to be a two-fold object in leading them into this peculiar place: to strengthen the faith of the people and to lay a snare for the overthrow of the Egyptians. The people, as usual, displayed their unbelief and even cursed Moses for leading them out of Egypt. Moses replied to their murmurs by saying, "Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." Standing still in such a trial is faith taking hold on God's promises. This is hard for the natural man to do. Before the salvation of the Lord can ever be seen or experienced we must come thus to him. While reposing our confidence in the Lord, there comes a time when we must make our faith active. God said, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Having had his definite promise, to have prayed longer would have been unbelief. The thing to be done then was to step out upon his eternal promise. The lifting up of the rod simply served as something tangible upon which their faith could act. They were to go forward a step at a time, without raising any question as to the outcome; for from the same source from which came the command, came the power to obey. The presence of the Lord was adapted to their needs as they went forward. As they went forward the very thing which seemed their destruction became a wall of protection on either side.

II. The Overthrow of the Egyptians (23:27).

Having seen the Israelites go across dry-shod, Pharaoh and his hosts madly pursued them. They insanely thought that they in their unbelief could follow in the wake of God's children. The very things which are a wall and defense to the faithful become a snare and a means of destruction to the enemies of God's people. The Lord looked forth from the cloud and wrought confusion among the Egyptians. There is a day coming when a look from the Almighty will cause a much greater consternation among the wicked (Revelation 6:16, 17; 20:11-13). He not only looked upon them but took off their chariot wheels, which caused them to realize that God was fighting against them. He then directed Moses to stretch forth his rod and bring destruction upon the Egyptians. So complete was the overthrow that it is said that not one escaped.

III. The Song of Triumph (15:1-21).

Standing on the other shore of the Red sea, they could fittingly sing the song of triumph, because of the miraculous deliverance and the overwhelming defeat.

Instruments of Strength.

He is able to bear the crosses of others because he bears his own. He can be of use to men because he can do without men. He is ethically effective because he is spiritually free. He is able to save because he is strong to suffer. His sympathy and his solitude are both alike the instruments of his strength.—Francis G. Peabody.

Our Helper.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill, our antagonist is our helper.—Burke.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it. A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism. You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, by Parcel Post, Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

STRIVE FOR CONCENTRATION

Short Period With the Mind Keenly Focused on a Subject Will Produce Amazing Results.

A college professor said to his faithful but poorly prepared class: "Judging from your worn and tired appearance, young people, you are putting in twice too many hours on study." At this commendation the class brightened up visibly. "But," he continued, "judging from your preparation, you do not study quite half hard enough."

Ten minutes of really hard concentration are worth an hour of flittling effort, and are actually less tiring, because of the satisfaction felt at the results obtained. This is another reason the beginner in attention training should at first be content with exceedingly short exercise periods, of frequent occurrence.

His real need is to acquire not simply the ability but the habit of keen rather than prolonged concentration. He wants to accustom his mind to focus instantly and vigorously on any subject presented to it for concentration.—Chicago News.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

Dawn of a Great Peace.

When the last draft age limits were fixed an Emporia colored man who has been in jail several times for failure to support his family went to work in order to claim dependency. Monday morning, when he heard the peace news, he quit his job.—Emporia Gazette.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*.

In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Valuable Space.

"So you think people are too fat as a rule?" "I do," replied the conductor. "If everybody was thinner there'd be room for more people to stand up in the car."

Never judge a joke by the way women laugh at it.

SUGGESTS A "VICTORY FLAG"

New York Alderman Puts Forward Idea That May Be Taken Up by Employers.

The service flag, with its stars of gold and blue, never will be forgotten. But with the signing of the armistice and the return of thousands to civil life another banner has been needed. It is the "Victory flag," with stars of gold, of silver and of red. It will signify that "in this factory, office or mill one who went away to war has returned to his position, has died giving service or is so badly injured other employment is necessary." Its originator believes it should fly beside the service flag, so that the general public "can count the stars and read the meanings."

A New York alderman suggested the "Victory flag." At a recent meeting of the board of aldermen he requested a resolution of appreciation to the employers who take the boys back who went to war. By way of registering this appreciation he suggested the flag. The alderman pointed out that this is no more than practical gratitude to the men who were willing to give everything.

Men of Iron.

Capt. Edward Beck of South Bend, Ind., at present in France with the black Senegalese troops, recently wrote home concerning them.

"They are just like our own colored troops," he writes. "No wonder they're great fighters. They never feel any pain. They remind me of a colored laborer in South Bend. One day, to test the hardness of this fellow's head, a mason on the upper floor of a building dropped some mortar on it. The fellow never moved; in fact, he hadn't felt a thing. So the mason dropped a brick.

"Crash!" "When the brick hit his head the colored man looked up at the mason languidly:

"Look out what you'll do dropping dat mortar," he said."

Times Had Changed.

Jane Addams, at a Hull house tea, was commenting on the 1918 fashions. Illustrating the trend of the times she told of a poor man, who had hardly been able to clothe his wife and family until one day he managed to invent a new kind of depth bomb.

The government paid him liberally for the invention and he went to his wife with tears in his eyes.

"At last, my dear," he cried, "you will be able to buy yourself some decent clothes."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," she retorted. "I'll get the same kind the rest of the women are wearing!"

You can afford to believe that the office seeks the man if don't want the office.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they



Backache?
Rheumatism?

Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime-salts in the arteries, veins and joints. We often suffer from twinges of rheumatism or lumbago, sometimes from gout, swollen hands or feet. There is no longer the slightest need of this, however, as the new prescription, "Anuric," is bound to give immediate results as it is many times more potent than lithia, in ridding the impoverished blood of its poisons by way of the kidneys. It can be obtained at almost any drug store, by simply asking for "Anuric" for kidneys or backache. It will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant arising from bed at night.

Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c. 4-41 package.

MADERA, CAL.—"I recommend Doctor Pierce's Anuric very highly. I have suffered for the last three years with catarrh of the bladder, having tried every remedy I heard of but without relief. I saw Anuric advertised in the paper, and like a drowning man grabbing at a straw I bought it. I would try it also, which I did with great success, as it relieved me almost immediately before I had taken all of the trial package, and having great confidence in the remedy I immediately sent to the drug store and bought a full-size package. I can say to all suffering from any disease of the kidneys or uric acid troubles, try this remedy and suffer no longer. I have great faith in Dr. Pierce's remedies."—S. P. HANLEY.



Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Allays pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, R. D. F., 310 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

Had Its Drawbacks.

Mrs. Carter's maid had been married three months, and she was visiting at her former mistress' house.

"Well, Emma," asked Mrs. Carter, "how do you like being married?"

"Oh, it's fine, ma'am, getting married; yes'm, it's fine," replied Emma.

"But lor, ma'am," she added, "ain't it tedious?"

Many a worthless man is worth something to his widow who kept up his life insurance.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CRUMLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



"Build the City—Trade Here"

Watches and Clocks

If you buy a watch or clock of me, or have one repaired, it is guaranteed to run and keep time. My experience in this line of work, and my residence here as your neighbor—my reputation—is your safeguard.

I can sell you good watches and clocks of standard make for less than city prices—and I guarantee them. I want your trade.

FRANK FRAIBERG
Opposite P. E. Station

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE



Special Attention to Renters
Going to Buy?—Consult my lists.
Want to Rent?—Inspect my properties.

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Phone Black 8. 22 North Baldwin Ave.

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THE L. W. BLINN LUMBER CO.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Puget Sound Pine
and Redwood

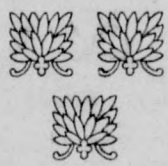
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Shingles, Doors, Sash and General Building Material

W. C. LYNCH, JR., Agent - Sierra Madre, Cal.

The NEWS - Job Printing

Fern Lodge



Sierra Madre people are invited to visit the beauties of nature just at their door. A trip to Fern Lodge will delight and surprise you.

JOHN BOYD & SONS
152 N. Mt. Trail Sierra Madre

Automobile for Hire!

FIVE-PASSENGER OVERLAND

Anywhere — Any Time — Night Calls A Specialty

Rates \$2.00 per Hour

Special Rates by the Day—Minimum for Local Calls 25c

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Transfer and Express

FURNITURE MOVING A SPECIALTY.

PHONE BLUE 55 148 N. MT. TRAIL

Euclid Millinery

I WISH TO INVITE the ladies of Sierra Madre to call and inspect my assortment of latest styles in Millinery. You will be interested in the dainty arrangement, the artistic atmosphere, the beautiful creations and the reasonable prices, and I would be pleased to add your name, dear reader, to my list of satisfied Sierra Madre patrons. You will remember the location as "The Little Shop Around the Corner from Colorado Street."

Euclid Millinery
18 South Euclid Avenue
Pasadena, California

WORD FROM FRANCE

(Continued from Page One)

got off the boat and onto a train and such a train we had never seen before, but believe me we have seen enough of them by now.

The cars are not big enough to lay in but you have to sit up most of the time unless you are lucky and ride on a flat car with a wagon.

We rode for three days and two nights through France on a bumpy train that traveled not faster than twelve miles an hour and stopped most of the time.

We finally landed at a place called Mavanges, a small dump of a place that had been bombed and had seen a good deal of battle in the early part of the war. It is not far from Toul. There the first thing in the morning that we had to do was to get up before anyone else and march around the town with our life and drum corps waking everybody up. We made a circuit of the town about a mile in length and by that time we were cold and hungry and about all we had to eat was corn "willy" and hardtack with a big cup of black coffee.

I was alright for about three days and then I caught cold and came down with the mumps. I was then sent to the field hospital which was in an old French chateau and it wasn't long until there were about fifteen of us in there with the mumps, ten with the measles and a few more with other sickness.

They wouldn't let anybody visit us and we were feeling pretty bum, because we all wanted to be up and around seeing the sights.

They kept me there for about fifteen days and then I was set free again.

From there we went to Vancoules, a place not far from Joan of Arc's birthplace, the church in which she prayed and saw her vision is situated in Vancoules.

We spent our Thanksgiving dinner here and it sure was a fine one. I was pretty weak after coming out of the hospital, but managed to get along pretty well until we moved from Vancoules to Rolampont and there they put me into another hospital with a bad cold on my chest. I came out of that about ten days later.

Here we had a good deal of snow and cold weather along with guard duty at night and hard work during the day. We spent Xmas here and only a very few of the Xmas packages got there before Xmas. In all it was a pretty blue Xmas.

By this time our whistle brigade (life and drum corps) had been disposed of and we had begun to try our luck at the band. We got along pretty well and the next day after Xmas we marched at the head of headquarters company to Chalindrey, a distance of 21 kilometers, about 13 miles. We made it in record breaking time for a bunch who as a rule didn't walk.

We marched into Chalindrey playing a march and the people sure did

turn out to see us. We were billeted in an old barn and woke up the next morning with about an inch of snow on top of us. Most of us were so disgusted that we wouldn't turn out but stayed in bed.

We were very fortunate then, we all had straw ticks and three blankets apiece, besides an overcoat, slicker and shelter. Now we are short one blanket, and our bed ticks, so we sleep cold a good many nights unless we are lucky enough to find some straw some place.

Well Chalindrey was home to the most of us as later on we had good billets and by this time our eats were as good as could be expected.

We kept on practicing with our band and gave concerts to the French people several times a week. They certainly did enjoy the music. We tried to play a few French pieces but they were pretty hard and very different from our pieces.

We stayed here about six or seven weeks and during the middle of February we moved to Lunneville, here we had to carry gas masks around with us all of the time and be awfully careful about having lights at night.

Sunneville is a good sized town and we had a good time while there. The regiment was at the front under training with the French. We were here about six weeks when we moved a few kilometers south to a town named Bagarg.

The regiment still remained at the front, while the headquarters were still in a fair sized town back of the lines. Here is where we spent our beautiful spring days when France really lived up to her name as sunny France.

Our division was holding this quiet training sector all by itself now, and there was very little activity only in the line of gas. But the boys were all pretty careful and we didn't have but a very few casualties.

When we reached this point our band broke up and we never tried to keep the thing going as we had no one to support us at all.

Wade took charge of the gas warehouse here and in the end became gas non-com. of the regiment.

A mounted demobilization unit was formed here of 48 men and I was elected as one of them, so here is where I learned to ride a horse both with a saddle and bareback. We had an excellent drill master and got along splendidly.

Orders came to move the latter part of June so we pulled out for the Champagne sector where we layed around, drilled a little and made big preparations for what was coming. We never dreamed what real warfare was until on the night of the 18th or July a few hours after I had returned to Vadeney (near Snippes) from a few hours pass to Chalons, she broke loose at 12 o'clock and such a noise and commotion I had never heard before in my life.

(To be continued)

Charter No. 8707 Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Sierra Madre, in the State of California, at the Close of Business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts, including rediscounts	\$111,401.87	
Overdrafts, secured none; unsecured	14.98	
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	25,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	5,000.00	30,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent, unpledged	8,500.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	5,000.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4½ per cent bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned	4,500.00	18,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for state or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	5,465.00	
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	26,078.19	
Collateral Trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than ONE YEAR nor more than THREE YEARS' time	6,000.00	37,543.19
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	900.00	
Value of banking house	15,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures	6,000.00	
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	20,442.77	
Cash in vault and not amount due from national banks	33,044.62	
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18		127,295.95
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other outside cash items	1,272.95	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00	
TOTAL		\$253,154.66

LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00	
Surplus fund	5,000.00	
Undivided profits	3,278.95	
Circulating notes outstanding	25,000.00	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, (payable within thirty days):		
Individual deposits subject to check	119,781.59	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,862.96	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	8,151.51	
Dividends unpaid	750.00	
Total of demand deposits	132,546.06	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	8,118.04	
Other time deposits	54,211.61	
Total of time deposits subject to reserve	62,329.65	
TOTAL		\$253,154.66

State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss:
I, F. W. Nuetzel, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. NUETZEL, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January 1919.
S. R. G. TWY-CROSS,
Notary Public

EMERGENCY SUBCHARGES AUTHORIZED

In an order issued by the Railroad Committee of the State of California, the Southern California Edison Company was authorized to make temporary subcharges on its regular rates granted for the relief of the company because of uncontrollable increases in operating expenses, resulting from conditions caused by the war, becoming effective January 2nd. The decision and order were written by President Edwin O. Edgerton, and concurred in by Commissioners Frank R. Devlin, H. D. Loveland and Alex Gordon.

The application for an increase was made to the commission in July of last year, the Southern California Edison Company being among the last of the public utility corporations of the state to ask for relief from the burden of increased expenses consequent upon war conditions, in the form of additional revenues.

At sessions of the commission held in Los Angeles, all of the communities affected by the application were represented by city and county attorneys, and several of the largest private power consumers also appeared by counsel. That the Southern California Edison Company was entitled to an increase in its revenue, was conceded by all of the communities, their representatives confining their arguments almost entirely to the amount of the advance made necessary by war time prices of fuel, material, labor and all of the items which enter into the cost of generating and distributing electricity.

In the following excerpts from the decision as written by President Edgerton, the reasoning of the commission is indicated, and the logical conclusion set forth in the sequence of their bearing on the important question at issue:

I am satisfied from the showing made that the applicant, because of the increase in the price of materials and labor, is entitled to an increase in its revenue, and I am also therefore rates to consumers must be increased and I am also convinced that we will be acting with entire fairness to applicant as well as to consumers if we fix rates so as to put applicant approximately in as good condition as it was before these abnormal increases in cost.

It should be borne in mind that we are not here attempting to set up a permanent rate base or to fix permanent rates. We do not wish it to be understood as saying that applicant's financial condition will be permanently judged by its pre-war condition, what we are doing here is to meet an emergency situation caused by abnormal conditions with an increase of rates which will promptly meet present requirements.

The following subcharges were authorized to become effective January 2, 1919:

For energy sold for lighting service, including domestic, commercial, and municipal service other than street lighting... 1 cent per K.W.H.
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For energy sold for municipal street lighting 10 per cent of monthly bills.
For energy sold to other electric corporations including municipalities for resale... 1.2 mills per K.W.H.—Adv.

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